lse and True." stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22 Worth thousands will be sent 702

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

57th Semi-Annual Statement

Jan. 1, 1879.

Net Surplus\$150,018.42

E.E.RYAN&CO., Agents

210 LaSalle-st.

ELGIN POLISH.

MUD.

Child, who wishes to have dry feet this Winter, to disourd Rubbers.

Elgin Polish,

Which with its Recent

Improvements is

Guaranteed Odorless

It is absolutely Waterproof.

and retains its Shine in

all kinds of weather.

Will NOT injure Leather, and the only SELF-SHINING Polish that

is a perfect success. When your boots get soiled, WASH them, and the polish will remain. It is the lazy man's friend. Use once a week.

Every bottle of the Improved Elgin Polish is furnished with a brush in-

"Ask your Dealer for it."

H. M. DICKEY & CO.

19 and 21 WABASH-AV.,

CHICAGO.

J. L. HATHAWAY

COAL,

Clean and Dry.

38 Market-st., cor. Randolph.

We are still selling our large stock of Coal, notwithstanding the extremely cold weath-er, at the following prices delivered to city

Dry Maple and Beech Wood on hand,

FOR SALE.

On our Dock. Superior quality for steam.
RENO & LITTLE, 68 Kingsbury-s

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

20 PER CENT

DISCOUNT

Standard the Highest.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors

163 and 165 Wabash-av , corner Monroe-st.

RACINE COLLEGE

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

1 North Market-st.

267 Archer-av.

stead of a sponge.

\$452,323,28

11,854.88

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. FIRE INSURANCE.

LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS.

ARIZONA TER. -Prescott, Yavapai County.
RUSH & WELLS
COLORADO-Denver, Arapahoe County.
WELLS, SMITH & MACON. Georgetown, Clear Creek County.

THOMAS MITCHELL
DAKOTA TER.—Deadwood. Lawrence County.

Tankton, Yankton County.

E. G. SMITH. Tankton, Yankton County.

E. G. SMITH.

LLINOIS-Aledo, Mercer County.

BASSETT & WHARTON. Bloomington, McLean County.

BASSETT & HANDLEY AND MENULTA. Canton, Fulton County,

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV.

Have made such reductions in

prices of

VOLUME XXXIX.

SUITS, CLOAKS, AND MANTLES.

SUITS, CLOAKS

MANTLES

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

SUITS, . CLOAKS. MANTLES.

As will guarantee unprecedented bargains to all who ourchase. We desire to close out the entire stock of Winter Garments, and have marked them at prices to insure rapid

CLOARS, \$1.75 and upwards. HOOSE BEAVER MANTLES, elegantly triumed in Silk and Fringe, \$10. A Superior Line of IMPORTED CLOAKS in Beaver, Diagonal, and Matelasse, down to \$10.00.

Lat of POLONAISE AND OVERSKIRTS AND JACKETS, fringe trimmed, at \$4.00.

LADIES' ULSTERS, \$5.00. CLOTH CIRCULARS, \$4.00. WALKING SUITS, CARRIAGE AND EVENING COSTUMES, remarkably cheap.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW OPERA! CANTATAS H. M. S. PINAFORE.

COMIC OPERA BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN is the most popular thing of the kind ever performed in fils country. Music excellent and easy, and words un-exceptionable, making it very desirable for amateur performance in any town or vil age. Ricgant copy, with words, music, and libretto complete, mailed any-where for \$1.

TRIAL BY JURY is a laughable operetta by the same author. 50 cents.

In press. "The Sorcerer," by Sullivan.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CUSHING'S MANUAL of Parliamentary Practice. Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemsica. This is the standard authority in all the United
state, and is an indispensable Hand-Book for every
semier of a deliberative body, as a ready reference
upon the formality and legality of any proceeding or
debate. "The most authoritative expounder of Amerzas parliamentary isw."—CHARLES SUMNER.
Are addition revised and printed from new plates just
published. Price. 75 cts. For sale by all Booksellers,
tent by mail or receipt of price.

23 Hawley-st., Boston.

PINANCIAL. MONEY to LOAN

DY JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y. counts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO
PERTY, at BEST RATE.
Picstions received and promptly attended to
H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. BUSINESS CARDS.

Thorough Watch Repairing N. MATSON & CO. State and Monroe-sts. H. A. HURLBUT & CO.

Wholesale Druggists
THE TT RANDOLPH-ST.

BOARDMAN & KEEP. HARD-WOOD LUMBER Office, 154 LaSalle-st. nd. West Fourteenth & Lumber-sts., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Direct Line to France.

General Transmitantic Company.

Incompany of Morton of M Ass. including wine, bedding and utensils.
"Periore." "Ville de Paris." "St. Lau-tearry steerage passengers.
"St. Lau-dawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to W. P. WHITE, Of Clark-st. Agent for Chicago. NORTH GERMAN LLOVID.

Rements of this Company with said every Saturfrom Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken,
and Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken,
and Bremen, Brench, Brench, Brench,
Brench, Bremen, Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Brench, Brench,
Br

NORTHWEST BAR ASSOCIATION.

"An Association of Lawyers, in which membership is restricted to those of high character, and to one such county."

Carmi, White County, W. H. JOHNSON. . C. J. MAIN. Charleston, Coles County. FICKLIN & FICKLIN. Chicago, Cook County.

Geneva, Kane County.

Hillsborough, Montgomery County.

C. W. BLISS. Jacksonville, Morgan County.

MORKISON, WHITLOCK & LIPPINCOTT.
Jerseyville, Jersey County.

GEORGE W. HERDMAN.
Lincoln, Logan County.

HOBLIT & STOKES.

T. J. GOLDEN. T. J. GOLDEN Monmouth, Warren County.
STEWART, PHELPS & GRIER. Morris, Grundy County. LODGE & HUSTON. Monticello, Piati County Morrison, Whiteside County.

J. N. READING.

WM. J. McCOY

Oquawka, Henderson County, SIMPSON & DUFF. Oregon, Ogle County. E. F. DUTCHER, Ottawa LaSalle County. G. S. ELDREDGE Paxton, Ford County. A. SAMPLE Pekin, Tazewell County. A. B. SAWYER. Peoria, Peoria County.

CRATTY BROS. & ULRICE
Petersburgh, Menard County. T. W. MCNEELEY. Pittsfield, Pike County. THOS. WORTHINGTON. Quincy, Adams County.

PIGGOTT & RIUHARDSON.
Rockford, Winnebago County. Rockford, Winnebago County.

C. M. BRAZEE.
Shelbyville, Shelby County.
THORNTON & HAMLIN. Springfield, Sangamon County.
PATTON & LANPHIER. Sullivan, Moultrie County.

ALVIN P. GREENE.

Sycamore, DeKaib County.

LOWELL & CARNES. Tuscola. Douglas Connty.

Tuscola. Douglas Connty.

Urbana, Champaign County.

M. W. MATHEWS.

Vandalia, Fayette County, M. W. MATHEWS.
INDIANA-Albien, Noble Gounty.
THOS. M. EELLS.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery Chas. M. TRAVIS.
Crown Point, Lake County.
WOOD A WOOD. Fowler, Benton County. WOOD & WOOD.

MERRICK & TRAVIS. Frankfort, Clinton County.

CLAYBAUGH & HIGINBOTHAM.
Goshen, Eikhart County. Goshen, Eikhart County. WILSON & DAVIS.

Huntington, Huntington County.

JUSEPH Z. SCOTT. Indianapolis, Marion County. WM. WALLACK. Kentland, Newton County.

South Bend, St. Joseph County.

Remington, Jasper County.

Terre Haute, Vigo County.

H. W. SNYDER.

M. C. HUNTER, JR. Valparaiso, Porter County. T. J. MERRIFIELD. Anamosa, Jones County. JOHN B. WHITE. OWA-Adel, Dellas County.

Boone, Boone County.

Burlington, DesMoines County.

Butler Centre, Butler County.

GEOBGE M. CRAIG. J. B. STACE Cedar Rapida, Linn County.

GILMORE & ST. JOHN. Cherokee, Cherokee County.

Council Bluffs. Pottswattamic County.

J. W. ROBINSON.

Cresco, Howard County.

FOREMAN & MARSH. Creston, Union County.
PATTERSON & GIBSON. Davenbort, Scott County.

Decorah, Winneshiek County. Decorah, Winneshiek County.

Delhi, Delaware County.

G. WATTSON. Denison, Crawford County. TABOR & TABOR. Des Moines, Polk County.

Dubuque, Dubuque County,

GRAHAM & CADY.

Elkader, Clayton County.

Emmetaburg, Palo Alto County.

CRA WFORD & SOPER.

Forest City, Winnebago County.

Glenwood, Mills County.

WATKINS & WILLIAMS.

Independence, Buchanan County.

Indianola, Warren County.

SERVERS & SAMSON.

Inwa City, Johnson County. Iows City, Johnson County.

REMLEY & SWISHER.

Jefferson, Greene County.

RUSSELL & TOLIVER. Keokuk, Lee County.

Keosauqua, Van Buren County.

CHARLES BALDWIN. Logan, Harrison County.

CHARLES BALDWIN.
BARNHART & CADWELL.
Maquekets, Jackson County. Marshalltown, Marshall County.

SEARS & LEMERT.

Marengo, Iowa County.

FEENAN, HUGBES & KIRK.

LEGAL. Valuable Coal-Lands, Water Power, City Lots, and Canal Franchises, etc., to be sold at Auction.
Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Will County, Ill., the undersigned Trustees for the bond-holders of the Kankasee Company, will sell at public auction at the Stewart House, in the City of Wilmington, Will County, Ill., at 12 o'cisck noon, on the 9th day of January, 1879, the following described property, New York of the Will and Grundy Counties, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not Counties, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not counties, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not cach lot, on the Canal and Dam No. 4 of said Kankakee Company, adjoining the City of Wilmington.

About 120 acres of land adjoining said water-lots, on the opposite side of said Canal, in tracts not exceeding 10 acres each.

Sundry lots, but-lots, and water-powers in the City of Wilmington.

All the corporate franchises and privileges, dams, canals, etc., of said Kankakee Company.

The terms of saie will be as follows: Three per cent of the amount bid for each tract or lot to be paid in cash on the day of said, the remainder to be paid in cash or in bonds of sail Kankakee Company, at the option of the purchaser. If said in cash, 30 per cent of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in all months, and the whole amount of the bid to be paid in all months, and the county of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in all months, and the county of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in the work of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in all months, and the whole payment to be completed within six months, bonds sold by the Company with overfue coupons received at their face value; bonds pledged by the Company with their coupons received for the amount of the lost sold by the Company with interest to Jan. 1, 1879. The Trustees will affix a minimum price to each lot of parcel. Further information may be had by addressing R. S. WATKES, Agent of the Kankakee Company, at Wilmington, Ill.; or EDWARD APPLETON, CHAIrman of Trustees, at No. 11 Femberton Square, Boston, Mass. EDWARD AFPLETON, Trustees.

A. BENYON, Six hundred acres of coal lands in Will and Grundy ounties, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of not

Sale of United States Medical and

Sale of United States Medical and
Hospital Property.

Medical Purveying Depot, U. S. A.,

A SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION of Medical and
Hospital Property will be made at the Medical Purveying Depot, U. S. Army, 616 North Second-st., St. Louis,
Mo., on Thusslay, Jan. 23, 1878, consisting of a large
to of Medicienes, Instruments, Books, Bedding, Clothing, Furniture, and Miscellaneous Articles.

The articless may be seen the day before the sale;
many of them have never been used.

A. V. CHERBONNIER.

Captain and Medical Storekeeper, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASENG AND DEPOT COMMISSARY.

NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

CITICATO, III., Dec. 27, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 20 clock p. m. saturday, January II. 1870, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subastence Lorentz in the city as may be required. Viz.:

8.00 its prime rice, in double sacks, 100 ibs net each, inside twilled cotton sack and outside gunny, same as samples to be seen at this office.

18.00 ibs prime rice, in double sacks, 100 ibs net each, 18.00 ibs prime Rice office, in double sacks.

3-0.00 ibs sugar, "C," in round hooped barrels, full head-lined.

4e liss alispice, 72 lbs best quality Saigon cinnamon, and 48 lbs ginger, ground, is M-ib net tins, 6-lb cases strapped.

1.20 cans, 2-lb, corned beef, cases strapped.

570 cans currant jelly, "California," cases strapped.

500 ibs mustard, 4-lb tins, Keen's or Coleman's.

6.00 ibs mustard, 4-lb tins, Keen's or Coleman's.

6.00 ibs mustard, 4-lb tins, Keen's or Coleman's.

12.00 ibs cut loaf sugar and 12,000 lbs granulated sugar, in 10-lb nets boxes boxes to be 1 inch stuff, tongued and grooved, lined with paper, and strapped.

6.00 ibs urraudiated sugar, in sarrels, full head-lined.

But surraudiated sugar, in sarrels, full head-lined.

8.00 ibs urraudiated sugar, in sarrels, full head-lined.

8.00 ibs required as the time of delivery is required and no charge for packages with be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

18 in proposals or furner information will be furnished on application to this office.

The right to reject acq or all olds is reserved.

18 in proposals or furner information will be furnished on application to this office.

The right to reject acq or all olds is reserved.

18 in proposals or furner information will be furnished on application to this office.

IOWA-Montezuma, Poweshiek County.

LEWIS & CLARK.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

H. & R. AMBLER. Insurance Co., New York. Muscatine, Muscatine County.

BRANNAN & JAYNE. Nevada, Storey County.

BEANNAN & JAYNE.

BYER & FITCHPATRICK.

New Hampton, Chickassaw County.

HIRAM SHAVER. ORGANIZED 1850.

Newton, Jasper County.

Northwood. Worth County.

Chawa City, Monona County.

L. S. BUTLER.

BOBERT LUCAS

BOBERT LUCAS Orage, Mitchell County. BROWN & BISHOP. Osceola, Clark County. M. L. TEMPLE Oskaloosa, Mahaska County,

Ottumwa, Wapelle County,

MILLER & MYNARD.

Rock Rapids. Lyou County,

P. A. KEEP. Rock Rapids. Lyon County.

F. A. KEEP,
Sloux City, Woodbury County.
CHASE & TAYLOR. Tipton, Cedar County.

Toledo, Tama County.

STRUBLE & KINNE.

Vinton, Benton County.

GILCHRIST & HAINES
Waterloo, Black Hawk County.
GEORGE ORDWAY. Winterset, Madison County.

LEONARD & STEELE.

ANSAS—Abilene, Dickinson Cenny.

HOFFMIRE & PIERCE. Atchison, Atchison County.

Atchison, Atchison County.

EVEREST & WAGGENER.
Burlingame, Osage County. Burlingame, Osage County.

WM. THOMSON.

Council Grove, Morris County.

JUHNSON & BERTRAM. JOHNSON & BERTRAM.

Eldorado, Butler County.

LAFAYETTE KNOWLES.

Great Bend, Barton County. Great Bend, Barton County.

WM. H. DODGE.
Independence, Montgomery County.
DANIEL GRASS. Lawrence, Douglas County.

Lawrence, Douglas County.

SAMUEL A. RIGGS.

Leavenworth, Leavenworth County.

H. GRISWOLD. Lyons, Rice County.

JOHN M. MUSCOTT.
Seneca, Nemeha County. J. P. TAYLOR. Topeka, Shawnee County.
PECK, BYAN & JOHNSON
Wichita, Sedgwick County. Wichita, Sedgwick County.

J. M. BALDERSTON.

[CHIGAN—Coldwater, Branch County.

CHARLES D. WRIGHT.

Detroit, Wayne County.

CHARLES D. WRIGHT.

TINDALL & TINDALL.

Grand Rapids, Kent County. Grand Rapida, Kent County.

Houghton, Houghton County.

Liberming, Marquette County.

SWIFT & OSBORN. Jackson, Jackson County.

John D. CONELY.

Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, GEO. M. BUCK. Muskegon, Muskegon County.
STEPHENSON & McLAUGHLIN.
MINN ESOTA—Montevideo, Chippewa County.
BAKER & MILLER. Northfield. Rice County, PERKINS & WHIPPLE Owatonna, Steele County.

Description of the County of the Kanses City, Jackson County. W. W. VAN NESS.
Plattsburg. Clinton County. THOS. E. TURNEY.

St. Louis St. Louis County.

BROADHEAD, SLAYBACK & HARUSSLER.
STAN A TER. -Fort Beaton, Choteau County. MONTANA TER. Fort Benton, Choteau County.
Virginis City, Madison County.
J. E. CALLAWAY.
NEBRASKA—Albion, Boone County.
LORAN CLARK. Beatrice, Gage County.

Balle & McEWEN.

Dakota City, Dakota County.

THOMAS L. GRIFFY.

Palis City, Richardson County.

ISHAM BRAVIS Geneva, Filimore County.

Grand Island, Hall County.

Grand Island, Hall County.

Hebron, Thayer County.

Lincoln, Lancast er County.

Chinakia City, Otoc County.

M. L. HAYWARD.

Grands, Douriam County.

L. HAYWARD. Omaha, Douglass County. J. M. THURSTON, Platismouth, Cass County.

J. M. THURSTON,
Republican City, Harian County.

Sidney, Cheyeane County.

A. M. STEVENSON.
Tecumseh, Johnson County. 8. P. DAVIDSON. York, York County. W. T. SCOTT.

TEXAS-Dallas, Dallas County, UTAH TERRITORY-Ogden City, Weber County.
PERCIVAL J. BARRATT. WISCONSIN—Alma, Buffalo County.

E. D. HOGE.

CONRAD MOSER, JR.

Baldwin, St. Croix County.

H. BORCHSENIUS

Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County.

JOHN J. JENKINS. Eau Claire, Eau Claire County,
Al-FRED M. GIBBONS.
Green Bay, Brown County,
NORRIS & CHYNOWETH. Janesville, Rock Connty.

NORRIS & CHYNOWETH.

Janesville, Rock Connty.

NORCHOSS & DUNWIDDIS.

Madison, Dane County.

LEWIS, LEWIS & HALE

Reillsville, Clark County. Weillsville, Clark County.

Oshkosh, Winnebago County.

CHARLES W. FELKER. CHARLES W. FELRER.
Racine. Racine County.
HENRY T. FULLER.
Viroqua, Vernon County.
Wausan, Marathon County.
JOHN A. KELLOGG.
WYOMINGTERRITORY—Evanston, Unitah County.
E. A. THOMAS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The Last Call

The excitement caused by the burning of the Post-Office is only exceeded by the Great Closing-Out Sale of one of our oldest Wholesale Jewelers. You can buy Watches, Jewelry, and Plated Ware positively for less than half the usual prices, and first-class Goods at that. Everything war-

John G. Ashleman. 157 State-st.

TO BENT. TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT No. 254 East Madison-st.

(Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store. Inquire at BILVERMAN'S BANK. GENERAL NOTICES.

\$25.00 Will be given to any person who will bring to our office, 114 Dearborn-st., a complete file of the Chicago
Daily Courier for the months of Feor wary and March
1875. After the examination of said papers, we will
return them in good order to party furnishing them.

and pay a shove.

C. A. COOK & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agents, 114 Dearbon-st
Chicago. CARD.

PADDOCK & IDE have re-opened their offices at Nos. 19, 20 and 21 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CHRENCY,

Notice is hereby given to discussion with the claims against the survey given to discussion with the survey given to discussion with the survey given to discussion with the survey given to discuss the survey given to discuss and the survey given to discuss a survey given to the control of the control of the currency.

The assurve Department?

Notice of the currency of the currency.

OFFICE OF RAND. McNALLY & CO., CONTROL OF THE AND. MCNALLY & CO., CONTROL OF THE AND. MCNALLY & CO., ST. OFFICARO, Jan. 2, 1879. The annual meeting of Stockholders of Hand. McNally & Co., will be held at the office of the Company on Monday. Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 o'clock B. m., for the election of Directors and officers for the ensuing year W. H. IAAD.

President. Scientify.

SENATORIAL.

The Logan Music-Men Ordered to Let Up for a Day or Two.

A Sort of Gap in Nature, Like the Cessation of a Forge-Hammer.

The Heavy Outside Fascinators Running Many Grangers into Bank.

Pleasant Vote, When Such Is Wanted." Innumerable Blandishments

Lavished on the Senato-

rial Communist.

Ye Rural Member Met "Like

He Shall Be Chairman of a Prison-Labor Committee an He Vote for Logan.

Logan Very Sure He Is Not a Blowhard, However Hard He May Blow.

denater Oglesby Remembers to His Sorrow that His Friend Did Protest Too Much. The House Republican Caucus Deals

Logan His Pirst Direct

didate for Speaker.

PIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.-The Sen conflict was less noisy to-day. The Logan adherents were not so brash as yesterday, and the trombones and drums were temporarily laid sside. The morning trains were freighted with members of both Houses, and the accessions to the potential Third House exceeded in number the stat is intrusted the matter of making our laws. Charley Reed, who has a case before the Su-preme Court, and Ed Filkins, who is Farwell's event courrier, arrived this morning, as did also the remainder of the Cook County delegation, except the three Socialist members of the Lower House. Filkins and Charley made a careful survey of the situation and satisfied themselves that the time had come for carrying the war into Africa. Cha Farwell was telgraphed for, and will arrive here to-morrow morning. Jim Root came submit to the Logan lash.

ON THE SURFACE there was not so much scrivity in the Senstorial camps.

The contest over the Speakership was the more exciting topic, and succeeded in at-

tracting much more attention. The managers of the rival Richmonds recognized the fact that it would be better to let the Speakership question take care of itself as far as possible, and thus have the decks cleared for action to-morrow. Early in the morning the evidences began to accumulate that the Loganites had been attempting to plow with the Morrison faction. The friends of the other candidates for Speaker very properly became alarmed, and began to hedge to save their candidate. This had rather a disniriting effect on the Literary rather a dispiriting effect on the Literary Bureau, and orders were given countermanding any further manipulations in this direction. The order, however, came too late, for it is claimed at this writing (an hour before the convening of the cancus) that Morrison's strength has materially weakened, and that the prize hes between Mitchell and James.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE APPEARANCE OF LESS

consumers, vis:

RANGE \$6.50
CHESTNUT 6.25
SMALL EGG 6.25
LARGE EGG 6.25
BRIAR HILL 5.50 in the Senatorial struggle, yet when the surface was poked through, there was found an intensity even greater than that of yesterday. Then it was a crackling, blazing wood fire. To-day it is the fire of anthracite coal, red-A liberal reduction made from above figures, by the car load, to the country hot on the inside. Logan's managers still claim that he is all right, but the quiet avidity with which the new-comers are conducted into the Bureau, and the constant buzzing to which they are subjected by Indian Chief and his allies, Long Jones and 200 TONS OHIO COAL Tressurer Smith, indicates that he is still away from the much-coveted majority. Great influences were used to induce Artley, the Socialist Senator, who used to be a Re publican, to enter the Senate caucus. Had he done so, an effort would have been made to capture him with the gift of a Chairman ship-probably that of a Special Com-mittee on Prison Labor, which is a subject on which the Socialist orator loves to air himself. Artley, however, possessed more back-bone than the Logan managers gave him credit for, and was im-pervious to their seductive smiles. Logan is still as profuse in his promises as ever. He has practically agreed to give away more than his Satanie Majesty did on an occasion mentioned in the New Testament, and where, when, or how he can perform all he has promised is one of those questions which cannot be answered. In the refined tran-Will reopen Jan. 16, to continue to June 25. To College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, when prepares boys for college or business. Therough furnishers are training is combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture. Boys from 10 years old one upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special care is aken of the younger boys by the Matrons.

For Catalogues and other mormation apply to the Bev. James DE KOVEN, D. D., Racine. With

the Logan gang exist only in imagination.

there was an earnest, determined feeling not to surrender the Republican party to the man whose motto is rule or ruin. The older politicians, who are not to be trapped with the dubious promise of a suppositious office two years hence, and the old-line Abolitionists and founders of the Republican AT OGLESBY'S HEADQUATERS party, who favor principle in preference to bowing down to sudden converts, swelled the throng which ebbed and flowed in the. gallant Senator's room. He and his managers were more confident on the final result than at any time during the campaign.

LOGAN'S PROMISES TO OGLESEY.

During the day there was a rumor affoat that, on two or three different occasions, Logan had personally and without solicita-tion promised Oglesby that he would not interfere with the latter's race for re-election. In order to get at the inside of the rumor, your correspondent interviewed Senator Oglesby this evening, and he replied that, on three separate occasions. Logan had prom-

" Tell me the story," said the reporter. "Well, there is not much to it," replied the Senstor, with the air of a man who had once put his trust in friendship and had been deceived. "The facts are simply these : One day Logan came into my room in Washington, in October, 1877, or met me in the Treasury building during that extra session before the regular session. He brought up the subject of my re-election himself. It was a very short conversation. He said: 'I suppose you want to be re-

He then said he would not oppose me. He said if I wished to run he would not be a " Was anything said about his waiting un

til the expiration of Davis' term?"
"No; nothing of that kind was said, though the conversation implied as much. The point was that he would not oppose me at this time. At another time, which I have forgotten, he alluded to it again. The third time was last March or April, in my own room at Washington. On alluding to my being a candi-date, he said he would not oppose my re-election—that I ought to be re-elected in opposition to other condidates, alluding, I suppose, to Farwell, Washburne and Cullom, but he did not mention any names. He said, distinctly, that he would not oppose

my re-election. There was no engagement "Was this promise on his part in recogni-tion of what you had done for him, Senator

Oh, no; not at all. It was not in that form. It was merely a verbal promise made to me in a pleasant conversation, to the effect that he would not oppose me."

"Have you reminded Gen. Logan of these conversations since his recent candidacy?" asked the newspaper man.
Yes, I have, replied Senator Oglosby,
but this is marely a little statement made
to me in some conversations in which Logan
introduced the subject himself, and they are

not of much importance, and I do not wish to raise any antagonism by alluding to A TALK WITH LOGAN.

Subsequently the reporter called on Mr. little say about carrying trunks for the Republican party so long as the leaders tamely truth there was in it. He simply replied. truth there was in it. He simply replied, "Nonsense!" When reminded that the reporter was in search of that truthful information which can only come from headquarters, the Big Indian Chief shook his head and remarked: "Oh. yes, I know how your TRIBUNE will use the truth!" and then added: "I have nothing to say to any newspaper." The correspondent bowed himself out, feeling perfectly satisfied in his own mind that the bloviating Senator who studied and mastered the science of finance in two weeks did not wish to revert to so tender a

THE SPRAKER. After a day of travail and unparalleled pangs, the accouchement of the various can-didates for the honorable office of Speaker didates for the honorable office of Speaker was accomplished this evening in the presence of the entire Republican body of that branch of the Legislature. The Hon. Sol Hopkins presided at the caucus. Mesars. Scroggs and McFee acted as Secretaries. There was a full attendance, Mesars. Corkle and Dewey only being absent. The business of the organization of the House was immediately commenced. The Hon. F. was immediately commenced. The Hon. F K. Granger, of McHenry, was nominated by K. Granger, of McHenry, was nominated by acclamation for the position of Temporary Speaker. The Chairman then announced that nominations for Speaker of the House of Representatives were in order. The Hon. A. C. Matthews, of Pike, thersupon stepped to the front and nominated the Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, of Morgan. The Hon. L. B. Grooker, of LaSale, nominated Col. William A. James, of Lake; the Hon. L. H. Bisbee, of Cook, nominated the Hon. William H. Thompson, of Cook, for the purpose of giving that gentleman the complimentary vote of the delegation, which complimentary vote of the delegation, which nomination was seconded by the Hon. David Clark. The Hon. Henry A. Ewing nominated the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of McLean. The Hon. Charles D. Burt nominated ex-Speaker Shaw, of Mount Carroll. These were all the candidates presented, and the canous then proceeded to take an informal ballot, with the following result:

The House then proceeded to a forballot, with the following result:

Mr. Thompson withdrew his name from the caucus. There being no election, the roll was again called, and the second formal ballot was taken, with the following result:

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

roll was called for a fifth formal ballot, with

Second Assistant, and Mr. E. T. Whitcom of Champaign County, Third Assistant, Miss Lillie Ray, of Springfield, was elected Postmistress of the House. The other minor positions were filled after repeated ballots and worsh concerning. and much expanditure of time.

this afternoon in the ladies' ordinary of the Leland Hotel, the Hon. John M. Hamilton of McLean, was nominated as Chairman protein. of the Senate, and Mr. James H. Padtem. of the Senate, and Mr. James H. Fandock for Secretary. Mr. George Terwilliger, of Whiteside, was nominated for First Assistant Secretary, and Mr. R. W. Gates, of Kane, for Second Assistant. Mr. J. L. Wheat, of Will County,

received the nomination for Sergeant Arms. Thomas Penniwnll, of Mason, named First Assistant, and Mr. A. A. Ben-jamin, of Lee, Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Lizzie L. Harris, of Springfield, was nominated for Postmistress, and Kate C. Hays, First Assistant. C. H. Greenleaf, of Cook, was nominated for Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, and F. E. Stevens of De Kalb, and W. H. Brown of Piatt, Assistants.

THE DEMOCRACY,
although in the minority, did not omit going through the formality of getting up
tickets for officers of both Houses. The twenty-one Senators met in the old State-House, and were called to order by Senator Archer, who was subsequently made permanent Chairman. Senator Mayfield was appointed Secretary. Archer was nom-inated for President pro tem., and Ed Mer-ritt was awarded the empty honor of a nomination for Secretary. The usual string of nominees for the minor places was arranged but as their names will cut no figure during

the session it is useless to immortalize them.

THE SIXTY-ONE HOUSE MEMBERS
held a similar pointless caucus, in which they
set up candidates for positions beyond their
reach. Moses Wentworth occupied the chair,
and Rob nson, of Fulton County, acted as
Secretary. Jim Herrington, of Kane, was
chosen standard-bearer for the Speakership, and Jerry Crowley, of Cook,
for Clerk. Bob McKinley, of Edgar, was
chosen for the position of Termorrer Chair. chosen for the position of Temporary Chairman, in case anybody from his side should be called upon to sit in that capacity.

The ten or eleven Greenbackers were reinforced by Springer, the Cook County mana-

and held a little seven-by-nine cancus in obscure room. Pratt, of Whiteside, expised the chair, and Fay, of Henry, which the pen. Ritchie was the only absent A series of informal speeches was indulin, in which the importance of keeping THE FLAT GANG. the party organization was strongly and acquiesced in. On the motion of of Kendall, it was resolved to meet in every day until after the Senatorial ele-A resolution offered by Frew, of Ford County, that the party support a full ticket of its own in the House organization, was unanimously adopted. Frew will probably be the Fiat candidate for Speaker. A Senatorial candidate will be formally placed in nomina-

At the conclusion of the House Republican caucus the figuring for Chairmanships of committees began. Thompson, of Cook, secured the Railroads and Dave Clark the Printing. If he wants it, Asa Matthews, the Printing. If he wants it, Ass Matthews, the Pike County missionary, can have the Judiciary Committee. If he decline, it will be given to Shaw. Morrison will be given a Chairmanship as a solace for his failure to win the chief prize.

SIGNIFICANCE.

The victory achieved by James possesses a political significance of more than ordinary interest. It was the first back set that Io gan has received, and, in the lan-guage of the ring, may be termed "first blood for the anti-Loganites." Senator Moderwell, one of the Laterary Bureau, was particularly disgusted, and walked around the Leland corridors with his head in his hands. Tom Ridgeway was less enthusiastic than usual, and Long Jones menthusiastic than usual, and Long Jones indicated a disappointment that was totally unexpected. The Big Six, however, was equal to the emergency. The fuglemen and strikers were informed that it made no difference,—he had a sure thing on James, Morrison, Mitchell, and Shaw, and the election of Speaker could cut no possible figure.
THE GUBERNATORIAL PRIZE.

two years hence, entered very largely into the Speakership election. The result busted the Beveridge crowd completely. The Champion Pardoner came up to town this afternoon, and haunted the corridors of the Leland, filled with the hope that his race for the Gubernatorial nomination would be a walk-away. He silently departed when the result became known. It has also smashed whatsult became known. It has also smashed what-ever hopes might have been entertained in a similar direction by Morrison and Shaw. Cullom was the only happy man in the party outside of Logan's opponents. He has a clear field, unless John should again be de-feated. In that case Cullom would fare no better than Tom Ridgeway, the Christian

THE PARWELL AND OGLESRY CAMPS

THE FARWELL AND OGLESHY CAMPS are much pleased over the result, as it has given them a send-off which they hoped for, but hardly dared to expect to realize.

COMMITTEEMEN.

The matter of the distribution of the Committees is yet an open question. There will be a caucus of the Republican Senators to-morrow evening for the purpose of talking over this matter. Mr. Speaker James has not yet determined the arrangement of the House Committees, and it will be several days before the matter crystalizes in his own mind. He is determined, however, to give Egypt a fair showthe caucus. There being no election, the roll was again called, and the second formal ballot was taken, with the following result:

James 98 Mitchell 17 Shaw 88 Mitchell 18 Shaw 18 S ing, however, is definitely fixed in the mind of the Speaker.

There's a beautiful prospect for a first-class row of gigantic proportions in the Republican State Central Committee to-morrow Neither Long Jones, the Chairman, nor Da epard, the Secretary, has ye ceipts and diabursements during the m, and Colton will make a formal de Bunn, and Colton will make a formal de-mand for a balance-sheet and vouchers. Some time ago Jones was requested to make such report, but up to this time he has failed to respond. As the Commit-tee has been and is being manipu-lated in the interest of Logan, it has been suspected that the balance on hand of the funds collected for investment in last fall's campaign is being diverted the purchase—or, to put it more mildly the "influencing"—of votes for Logan the moneys were not collected any such purpose, but for the efit of the party at large benefit of the party at large in the State, those who have at heart the interests of the party rather than those of any single individual believe that the funds uld be so used. It has been stated that certain sums of money were placed in certain districts where candidates who were personal friends of Logan were running independent tickets in opposition to the on independent tackets in opposition to the regular Republican nominees. A thorough investigation might reveal what was done with the collections from the Post-Office employes, made under the direction of Post-waster Palmer.

CASUALTIES. BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—Miss Josephine byd, a young lady living with her parents on anchester road, was burned this evening in most shocking and horrible manner. She is standing near the grate in the parlor, engaged in conversation with her father, when her clothing became ignited, and she was covered pain, the unfortunate young lady ran ming from the house into the yard, which aming from the house into the yard, which
recred to increase the fury of the flames,
when they were finally extinguished, she
found burned beyond recovery. A physiwas summoned without delay, but his skill
of no avail, as the young lady died in great
my shortly afterwards.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 7.—A special to the Grand Rapids. Times from Leroy, Mich., says that L. J. Peterson was run over by the construction train of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad while walking on the track near there last night, and so burt that he died a few there last night, and so hurt that he died a few hours later. No blame is attached to the Com-pany or its emolores. Peterson leaves a family. Special Dispatch to The Trionna. Dermorr, Mich., Jan. 7.—John Cunningbam, an aged milkman residing just beyond the city-limits, started to walk into town early this morning, and, while coming along the Detroit & Bay City Railroad track, was overtaken by a reight-train and instantly killed.

KILLED IN A MINE.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—John Vornkahl, Coal-Company's mine in this city, met with a horrible death in the mine to-day by a large block of coal falling on him, crushing his head to a jelly and severing it from the body, causing instant death. Vornkahl leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdiet in accordance with the

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Elizabeth Schroeder aged 19, and member of the Kellogg Opera Troupe, was probably fatally affected last night coal-gas from a stove in her bed-room. Her er, aged 6 years, who occupied the same

Cincinnati, U., Jan. 7.—Sarah Clark, a widow, at Zanesville, C., gave birth to a child Sunday. Being alone and without fire, the child

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Taree boys were drowned to-day while skating on Lake George.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, southwest winds, cloudy and rain, veering to colder, northwest winds, with snow, and possibly clearing weather, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Unper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, colder, northwest winds, rising barometer, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Lake Regions, warm, southwest winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, falling barometer, cloudy weather, with snow, followed over the Upper Lakes by colder, westerly winds and rising barometer.

rly winds and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—Skating in Atlanta for the first time in twenty years. Thousands of pounds of ice bave been cut and packed here, the first time suck a thing was ever known. There is great suffering among the poor. The city is relieving the sufferers.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Sn. Weather 6:53 a. m. 30.064 16 83 S. W. 12 Cloudy.

11:18 a. m. 30.094 18 8. W. 10 Cloudy.

2:00 p. m. 29.978 37 88 S. W. 10 Cloudy.

5:53 p. m. 29.978 58 77 8. W. 10 Cloudy.

5:53 p. m. 29.976 58 77 8. W. 10 Cloudy.

5:00 p. m. 29.977 76 S. W. 8 Thrung.

10:18 p. m. 29.980 27 76 S. W. 8 Thrung.

Albany. 31.14 20 S. gentle. Clear. Albany. 31.89 19 S. w. fresh Cloudy. Buffalo. 30.19 19 S. gentle. Fair. Cairo 30.05 6 W. brisk Glandy. Cheyenna 30.06 6 N. brisk. Cloudy. Cheyenna 30.06 6 N. brisk. Cloudy. Cheyenna 30.06 6 S. gentle. S. L. mow. Cheyenna 30.06 6 S. gentle. S. L. mow. Cheyenna 30.06 6 S. gentle. S. L. mow. Cheyenna 30.07 81 S. gentle. S. L. mow. Cleveland. 30.10 25 W. brisk. Cloudy. Davapnort 30.08 25 De W. brisk. Cloudy. Deal Moine. 30.20 16 N. w. fresh. Detroit 30.00 23 S. w. fresh. Detroit 30.00 25 N. w. fresh. S. F. gentle. Of Fair. Detroit 30.00 25 N. w. fresh. Cloudy. Dodge City 30.06 19 N. brisk. Cloudy. Pr. Gland 30.11 S. W. fresh. Fair. Fair. Fi. Gland 30.11 S. W. fresh. Gloudy. Fresh. 30.08 28 W. brisk. Fresh. 30.08 28 W. brisk. Fresh. 30.09 26 N. W. fresh. Gloudy. Keokuk 30.09 26 N. W. gen. Leaven worth 80.21 28 W. brisk. Laven worth 80.21 28 N. w. fresh. Gloudy. And Marketter 30.13 S. S. gentle. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.13 S. S. W. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.13 S. W. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.13 S. W. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.13 S. W. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.14 S. S. F. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.15 S. S. F. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.15 S. W. fresh. Gloudy. North Plattle. 30.16	Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain Weather.	1
Appena	Albany	30.14		S., gentle	Clear.	Ŀ
Britatio 30.20	Aipena	29.89		S. W., fresh	Clondy	1
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Boise City	. 30.54				L
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Breckinridge	130:20		W., fresh	Cloudy.	1
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Bunaio	190 19	94	W. Orlak	.01 Lt. snow.	ı
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Chevenne	30.08		N. brink	.40 Lt. rain.	ı
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Chicago	29.90		S. W., fresh	Clondy.	1
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Cincinnati	. 20.17		S., gentie	.08 Lt. snow.	r
Du Mofnes, 30, 20 Detwort, 30, 16 Detwort, 30, 17 Detwort, 30, 18 Detwort, 30,	Cleveland	. 30.10		S. W., brisk	Lt. snow.	1
Brief St. St. St. St. Cloudy	Davenport	30.08		W., brisk	Cloudy.	п
Brief St. St. St. St. Cloudy	Des Mothes.	190.20		N. W., Irean	Fair.	L
Brief St. St. St. St. Cloudy	Detroit	30.00		S. W. fresh	Threat's	п
Brief St. St. St. St. Cloudy	Dodge City.	30.08		N. brisk	Clonds.	
Second S	During h.	1:30, 503	11	W., fresh	.OB Clondy	L
Pr. Garry 50, 18 5	Erie	30.08		S. W., fresh	Cloudy.	ш
Pi. Gibson. 30.41 33 W. light. 33 H. snow. Grand Haven 29.96 28 W. hrisk. Threat 2. Indianapolis 30.06 27 S. grentle00 Lt. snow. Keokuk 30.06 26 N. gren	Escanaba	29.08		W., fresh	Fair.	
Grand Haven 29. 98 28 W. brisk Threat e. Ipdianapolis 30.06 27 S. rentle. 00 Lt. snow. Keokuk 30.06 26 N. W. gen Threat g. Lacrosse. 29.562 by W. fresh Fair. Leaven worth 80.21 26 N. W. fresh Cloudy. Leaven worth 80.21 26 N. W. fresh Cloudy. Leaven worth 80.21 26 N. W. fresh Cloudy. Marquette. 29.73 20 S. W. brisk Cloudy. Marquette. 29.73 20 S. W. brisk Cloudy. Marquette. 29.14 27 W. fresh Cloudy. Marquette. 29.15 27 S. E. gent 62 Lo Jan. North Platte. 20.15 37 S. E. gent 62 Lo Jan. North Platte. 20.15 37 S. E. gent 62 Lo Jan. North Platte. 20.15 38 S. W. fresh Cloudy. Perminns 20.30 31 N. W. fresh Cloudy. Perminns 20.50 31 N. W. fresh Cloudy. Protection 20.57 14 N. brisk Clear Cloudy. Seeramento 20.50 44 N. brisk Cloudy. Seeramento 20.50 44 N. brisk Cloudy. Seeramento 20.50 44 N. brisk Cloudy. Seeramento 20.50 45 N. brisk Cloudy	Ft. Garry	. 20, 18		N. W., fresh	Fair.	П
No.	Ft. Gibson	200.11	33	W., light	.33 H. snow.	
No.	Grand Haven	20.00	97	W., Drisk	Threat g.	
Leaven worth 80.21 26 N. W. Tresh Gloudy	Keokuk	30,09	26	N. W. gen.	Threat's	1
Accepte Acce	Latirosan	29.96		W. Treatt.	Access Pair.	1
Accepte Acce	Leavenworth	80.21	26	N. W. fresh	Clondy	
New Vricana 30.14 52 52 53 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	Louisville	120.12i		S. W., gen	.19 Hy. snow	
New Vricana 30.14 52 52 53 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	Marquette	29.73	20	S. W., brisk	Clear.	1
Nashville So. 15 37 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Madison	20,83		S. W., Iresh	Cloudy.	п
New Orleana. So. 14 52 S. F., fresh. Glondy. North Platte. 30, 13 S. W., Fresh. Fair. Onward. St. S. S. Fresh. Glondy. Fair. Olivego. 30, 65 S. S. Fresh. Glondy. Glondy. Fresh. Glondy. Rochester. 30, 62 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Rochester. 30, 62 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Rochester. 30, 62 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Sandasky. So. G. S. W. fresh. Glondy. Sandasky. So. G. T. N. Fresh. Glondy. Six Livids. So. 12 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Six Livids. So. 12 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Glondy. Six Livids. So. 12 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Glondy. Six Livids. So. 12 St. W. fresh. Glondy. Glo	Nashwille	(20) 151	4			п
Omaha 20.50 11 N. W. fresh Fair. Ciswaro. 30.50 12 N. W. fresh Cloudy. Femblus. 20.57 14 N. brisk Clear. Patechin. 20.67 14 N. brisk Clear. Rochetture. 30.50 14 N. brisk Clear. Rochetture. 30.50 14 N. brisk Clear. Rochetture. 30.50 14 N. brisk Clear. Seirmmento. 30.50 14 N. brisk Clear. Seirmmento. 30.50 15 E. light. Clear. Said LakeCity 30.21 19 E. light. Clear. Said Paul. 20.50 10 N. Tresh Clear. Si. Paul. 20.50 12 W. fresh Clear. Si. Paul. 20.50 12 W. fresh Clear. Toledo. O. 30.05 27 N. brisk Clear. Toledo. O. 30.05 27 N. brisk Clear. Toledo. O. 30.05 27 N. brisk Clear. Toledo. C. 50.05 27 N. brisk Clear. Toledo. O. 30.05 27 N. brisk Clear. Toledo. O. 30.05 27 N. brisk Clear. Toledo. C. 50.05 27 N. brisk Clear.	New Orleans	90:14		S. E. fresh	Clondy.	١.
Omaha 20. 30 11 N. W. fresh Fair Gawgo 30. 65 5 8. gresh Cloudy Pembins 70. 15 4 N. W. fresh Cloudy Ploche 20. 77 14 N. brisk Clear Pittaburg 20. 71 28 W. brisk Clear Rochester 30. 02 24 8. W. brisk Cloudy Seeramento 30. 80 44 N. brisk Clear Said LaksCity 30. 21 27 8. W. brisk Clear Sandasky 30. 62 27 8. W. brisk Clear Si. Paul 29 8. W. tresh Cloudy Si. Paul 29 8. W. tresh Cloudy Si. Paul 29 8. W. tresh	North Platte.	200, 121	8	N. W., fresh	Fair.	
Saveo	Omaha	1900 PAN	11	N. W., fresh	Fair.	
Pressure St. 18 St. W. Fresh Ol. Lf. and W. Port Huron 284 St. W. Fresh Cloudy	Oswego	30.03	- 31	B. fresh	Cloudy.	п
Pressure St. 18 St. W. Fresh Ol. Lf. and W. Port Huron 284 St. W. Fresh Cloudy	Pembins	30.15	-X-30	N. W., fresh	Cloudy.	В
Sair LakeCity So. 21 19 E. Ught.	Piccalium.	120	9 2.00	N. brisk	Clear.	
Sair LakeCity So. 21 19 E. Ught.	Post Huron	20, 10	12006.3	W. Treath	Cloudy.	п
Sair LakeCity So. 21 19 E. Ught.	Rochester	30.02	24	S. W. brick	Clondy.	13
Santakey, 80,05 27 5, W. brisk,	Secramento	80.80	1844	N., brisk	Clear.	15
Sandusky SO 27 5 W brisk Gloudy	Sait LakeCity	20.22	.19	E. tight	Clear.	В
San F rancisco St. Sc. Sc. St. Presh Clear	Sandusky	80,08	27	B. W., brisk	Cloudy.	ы
St. Leak St. 18 27 S. W. Tresh St. Cloudy St. Fail 25.66 12 S. W. Tresh Cloudy Toledo, O. 30.02 27 S. W. Tresh Cloudy Toledo, O. 30.02 27 S. W. Tresh Cloudy Toledo, O. 30.02 27 S. W. Tresh Cloudy Tresh City 25.25 42 Claim Cloudy Tanktoon 20.02 45 Claim Clear Tanktoon 20.02 45 S. W. brink Clear Tanktoon 20.02 28 S. W. brink Clear Tanktoon 20.02 28 S. W. brink Clear Tanktoon 20.02 29 20 20 20 Tanktoon 20.02 20 20 20 Tanktoon 20.02 20 20 20 Tanktoon 20.02 20 20 Tanktoon 20.02 20 20 Tanktoon 20.02 Tanktoon 20.02	San Francisco	30, 30	600	N., tresh	Clear.	13
St. Faul. 25.66 12 W. fresh. Cloudy. Cloudy. Vicksburg. 88.48 42 S. E. fresh. Cloudy. Vicksburg. 88.56 42 S. E. fresh. Cloudy. Vicksburg. 88.56 40 Calm. Cloudy. Winassucce. 80.56 40 Calm. Cloudy. Vicksburgen. 80.56 40 Calm. Cloudy. Vicksburgen. 80.56 40 Calm. Cloudy. Vicksburgen. 80.56 40 Calm. Clear.	Streveport	標場	200	Carm.	.04 Lt. rain.	п
Toledo, O. 30, 65 - 27 B. W. Fresh Cloudy, Vicksburg, 584-58 dt S. S. Fresh, Choudy, Vicksburg, 584-58 dt S. S. Fresh, Choudy, Windstunes, 50, 51 4 Calman, 50, 51 Garage, 50, 51 5 S. W., briak Clear, Clear,	St. Paul	120,60	10000	W frach	Cloudy.	14
Vicksburg 38.48 42 S. R. fresh Cloudy Virginia City 34.95 4 Calm Cloudy Winnestuces 36.95 16 Calm Gless Yeakton 30.95 16 Calm Gless	Toledo, O	30.02	22	S. W., fresh	Cloudy.	1
Virginia City, 28, 35 4 Calm			40	S. E. fresh.	Cloudy.	
Yankton 50.48 4 N.W., briak Clear.	Virginia City.	200.60	A 74 M	Calm	Cloudy.	
I MERCON AND CO. 481 C C. N. W., Drisk Clear.	Winnemuces.	(BU. 85)	136	Calmer	Clear.	1
	A SERLOR above	10. 101	10 1944	W. W., OFISK	Clear.	1

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Naw York, Jan. 7.—The overdue steamship orth, from Hamburg, arrived this morning, rious gales and heavy sees prolonged the rage. Also arrived, Donan, from Bressed.

IVERPOOL. Jan. 28.—Arrived, Ohio, from Hadelohis. A DEA PHIA, Jan. S .- Arrived, Indiana

MINERS' STRIKE. orrsville, Pa., Jan. 7.—The miners of the heron Colliery, at Shamokin, struck to-day mat the reduction of wages.

A Royal Roue of 62 Wedded to a Maiden of 20.

The King of Holland and the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

Political Reasons which Brought About This Ill-Assorted Match.

Conflicting Reports Concerning Physical Condition of Lord Beaconsfield.

In Intimation Suggesting His Probab Retirement from Public Life.

The British Forces Moving in the Bowe of Afghanistan.

ROYAL NUPTIALS. KING WILLIAM OF HOLLAND AND THE PRIN CESS ENMA OF WALDECK-PYRMONT.

New York, Jan. 7.—Another Royal mar-riage took place to-day in Europe, that of the King of Holland and the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The "happy couple can hardly be said to be well mated as gards age, for the groom is fourteen years older than his father-in-law, and has a son nineteen years older than his new wife; still the match is a very brilliant one socially, and may yet assume an aspect of political

KING WILLIAM III.

Alexander Paul Frederick Louis, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange and Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, is the son of William II. and Queen Anne Paulovna, a daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. He was born Feb. 19, 1817, and so is almost 62. On the 18th of June, 1839, he married Sophia Fredericka Matilda, daughter of William I. of Wurtemberg, a beautiful, clever, and accomplis Princess, who died June 3, 1877. She was the intimate friend and corresponde Napoleon III., and, had he taken her advice, wa, there might have been no Sedan. The King and she for many years conducted the household on the principle of mutual avoid-ance: whenever he arrived at the Capital the Queen set out for the country, and when he went to the country she was to be found at the Capital. This course was necessary through his Majesty's systematic and notorious infidelities. After the Queen's death, he became more than ever infatuated with his latest mistress, Mile. Emelie Ambre, an ex-school-teacher of half French, half Algerian blood, upon whom he heaped costly prebesides conferring on her the title of Count ess d'Amboise (she took her name from he tawny complexion and profusion of amber hair). He would have married her and made her Queen if the sober Dutch people could have been induced to consent to such a union, and then thought of abdicating t

enjoy her society.

THEN THEY QUARRELED, and he cut off her supplies, whereon to an noy him she went upon the stage in opera She is now singing with good success in En-gland. After their quarrel the old King looked out for a legitimate spouse of princely birth, and rumor had it that he was declined with thanks by the Princess Thyra of Den-mark, now Duchess of Hanover, and again that he was betrothed to the Princess of his own sister, a Prince of 24,—the Empress Augusta of Ger-many being credited with bringing about the match. The betrothal of the King and Princess Emma was rumored immediate ly after the marriage of his brother, Prince Henry, and the young daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. It was formal ly announced at a banquet at Arol-sen, the residence of the bride's father, on the 29th of September last. The marriage is, in one sense, devised to preserve the independence of Holland. The King has two sons, the Prince of Orange, aged 39, and Prince Alexander, aged, 28 neither of whom is married, or likely t marry. The Prince of Orange, familiarly known to polite (and vicious) Paris as "Lemona," is a confirmed bachelor and free liver, and his brother is in feeble health, so that the chances of the King's nephew of niece, child of his brother and the Prussian Princess, succeeding to the throne are par-ticularly good. It is to "head off" this line that the King marries again. His choice is not popular. The Prince of Orange, though he feigned to be reconciled to his father at his mother's death-bed, declined to witness to-day's ceremony, and Prince Alexander went off traveling so as to be out

of the way. The Chambers assented to the alliance without a word of debate, or a special message of congratulation, and not a single paper resented a tremendous onslaught by the lead-ing Liberal journal, which said that the Orange dynasty, once the strongest pillar of the nation, had lost all its strength, and that the King might have spared the nation the last sorrow of marrying a girl that might

have been his granddaughter. THE PRINCESS ADELAIDE EMMA WILHELMINA of Waldeck-Pyrmont was born Aug. 2, 1858 and is the third of the six children of I rince George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont Count of Rappolstein, Lord of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, etc., by his wife, the Princess Helena, daughter of the late William, Duke of Nassau. Her next elder sister is married to Prince William of Wurtemberg. Waldeck is a little Principality of 55,000 inhabitants, the affairs of which are now administered by Prussia. She is described as graceful, warm-hearted young woman, of medium stature and good figure, with chest-

nut hair, a high color, and an animated face but she is short-sighted. To-day's ceremony took place at Arolsen, a quiet little town of 2,500 inhabitants, where her father resides, and where for two days past, thanks to the attention of the bride-groom, who is immensely wealthy, INTERESTING FETES have taken place, foreign actors and singers appearing in tableaux vivants representing

cenes from the history of the Low Con scenes from the history of the Low Countries and in opera. After the religious ceremony in the palace chapel, the civil marriage was performed before Herr von Sommerfeld, the Prussian Administrator. The couple will pass some days at Arolsen, and then proceed to Amsterdam, making a triumphal entry into the Dutch metropolis on the 20th. On the 21st there will be a solemn service at the Cathadral: on the 22d solemn service at the Cathedral; on the 22d a Court reception; on the 23d a gala performance at the National Theatre; on the 24th a concert; and on the 25th a ball,—all

Anozara, Jan. 7.—The King of Holland was married to the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont this evening with great solemnity. The Duke of Saxony and Prince William of Wurtemberg were witnesses.

Prince Henry of Netherland, brother of the King, was unable to be present on account of illness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The strike of miners South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire will be not near so large as anticipated. Not more than 6,000 operatives will go out. A strike has begun in the wire trade at Warrington, and may assume serious proportions. The masters contend for a reduction wages or the works must close, as German wire can be obtained cheaper than the En glish can manufacture. The men say the eduction is excessive.

HOME-RULERS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Council of the Irish Iome-Rule League has called a general meeting for the 4th of February, to consider resolutions of the active section on the policy of the Irish Parliamentary party, and for reorganization.
BEACONSFIELD ILL.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Lord Beaconsfield is con ned to his room by the gout. London, Jan. 6.-The Advertises and Post contradict the roport that Lord

Seaconsfield is ill. The Standard, on the authority ocal correspondent, who inquired last even-ing, reiterates the report and states that the attack of gout is more serious than at first nday severe pain in the chest and the ack of nervous energy from which Lord Beaconsfield had previously been suffering have been somewhat relieved. He was able to get up for an hour or two last evening, but was much wearied and exhausted by the

The Standard's leader even discusses the ontingency of Lord Beaconsfield's temporary or permanent withdrawal from public life, saying, for instance, that there will be no lack of statesmanship, even were our most distinguished representative to retire.

The Standard says the doctors feel som

egree of anxiety in regard to Beaconsfield's ndition. GEN. GRANT. London, Jan. 7 .- Gen. Grant left Lon lerry to-day, and has arrived at Belfast. At oleraine a large delegation presented

with an address. London, Jan. 8-5 a. m.-Gen. Grant arived at Belfast yesterday, where his reception was very cordial. Replying to a toast at luncheon, he said he admitted that all the ents paid to his country were only its due, and it would only be the enemy of both Great Britain and America who would raise his hand to cause a difference between

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA. Jan. 7.—Gen. Roberts tele raphs that he reached Kakubi yesterday. The Deputy Governor of Khost came there and will transfer to the British con the books and records, which it is support nnes of the Khost and Khurum districts. The people of Khost, at first unfriendly,

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A correspondent with the Quettah column telegraphs that the comsent back a dispatch stating that the Govern-or of Candahar has occupied a defensive position on the Tarnak River. Gens. Stewart to-day (Wednesday). They hope to defeat the Governor and enter Candahar about the

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Mark Lane Expr. says: The deliveries of home-grown wheat at Mark Lane have been comparatively light, but the farmers have marketed their produce pretty freely in the country, although the condition of offerings was very unsatisfactory. Sales have consequently been difficult. Still, allowing for the poorness of the quality and holiday character of the trade, business was not unduly depressed, and in very few instances has it been necessary to make a reduction to effect sales of English wheat where samples have been in a workable

ondition.

The imports of foreign wheat into Lonion have assumed the customary phase of winter scantiness. The arrivals to Friday were only 31,000 quarters, made up chiefly of American descriptions. American supplies nust necessarily be the principal feature in our imports for some time.

Maize and barley and all descriptions of feeding corn moved off alowly. Where any quantity changed hands prices have been s urn against sellers.

PANAMA. THE LATEST ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A supplement of the Panama Star and Herald, of Dec. 28 gives the story of the attempt at revolution on the night of the 27th. An attack was made by Gen. Aizpuan, ex-President of the State, and some friends, and that gentleman and others were wounded. Subsequently the newly ap-pointed Governor of the District, while passing through the streets in charge of some policemen, endeavoring to restore order, was fired upon by parties concealed, and instant-ly killed. An attack was made upon Quartel outside, and two men lost their lives. The object of the revolution was to place in power a State Government to be more in accord with the political views of Gen. Trujillo, President of the Republic. The scheme was exposed by one of its supposed friends, and in the attack friend and foe suffered alike.

IN ABET ANCE.

TUNIS, Jan. 7.—The Bey has sent a Plenipotentiary to Paris to arrange the difference with France.

TUNIS, Jan. 7.—The French Government

is not satisfied with the Bey's action in sens ing a Plenipotentiary to Paris, and demand an apology to the French Consul, dismissal of the offending functionaries, and an in quiry regarding the dispute with Al. Desancy.

TURKEY
POSTPONED.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—The departure
of the Commissioners charged with the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro has been
postponed.
PODGORITZA.
VIENNA, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Souther
reports that Hussein Parks and the Montenegrin delegates are conferring to day by
order of the Ports with efference to the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegron.

render of Podgoritza to Montenegr

Turkish Convention will be signed to-(Wednesday), the Turks having promi-to commence the cessions to Monteneg and the Russians having made concession in regard to the war indemnity, and con sented not to impose the clause makin Russia the special guardian over the execu-tion of the Treaty of Berlin.

FRANCE.
THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.
PARIS, Jan. 7.—The re-election of the Duke
d'Audifret Pasquier to the Presidency of the
Senate is improbable. M. Le Royer, of the Left, is mentioned a

his successor. Advices from Toulon report that the ironclads there are being rapidly refitted. Some rumors connect these preparations with the Tunisian difficulty.

ASTRAKHAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The plague a Astrakhan is alsuming serious proportions. Fugitives have carried the contagion to three adjacent villages. A quarantine has been proclaimed throughout the district. There have been 400 deaths from the diseas up to Jan. 4.

GERMANY.

COMMUNISTIC ORGAN SEIZED.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The police seized the Freiheit, a Communistic paper published in London by Johann Mast.

All future issues of the Die Lanterne, pub lished at Brussels by Carl Hersch, are refused admission into the German Empire. SPAIN. A MARRIAGE SUGGESTED.

MADRID, Jan. 7.- The marriage of Kin Alfonso with a Belgian Princess is suggested by the Epoca.

CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

atistics of the Harvest of the Past Year

An Unremuserative Season,
San Francisco Bulletin.
California now produces more grapes than any other State in the Union, and hearly as many as all the others combined. In good seasons her product of wine alone has aggregated about

as all the others combined. In good seasons her product of wine alone has argregated about 7,000,000 gallons, which is as much as is claimed for all the States cast of the mountains. Besides this product, she has put large quantities of the product of her prolific vines into raisins, has distilled a considerable quantity of the juice into brandy, and at the same time has furnished the tables not only of the coast, but those of the East, to a large citent, with their choicest fruit. And yet our grape culture is but in its infancy.

Grape culture for the season now closing has not been remunerative in this State; first, because of a short crop and, secondly, because of the low price the fruit has commanded in the market. Taking the wine product as the basis of calculation, it is shown that the yield is less than one-half what it should have been. In the Sonoma Valley the yield is but one-third of a crop, and in the Mapa region about the same, it is estimated by the most connectent judges that there are 40,000,400 vines in bearing in the State. These vines cught to yield not less than 12,000,600 gallons of expressed julce, or, more exactly, every three whes should yield one gallon of wine. But this yield has never yet been secured. Three years are, when our wines were much more iminature, or rather imperfect, the production was 7,000,000 gallons, which was found to be in excess of the demand. That was, in many respects, an unfortunate yield. It forced upon consuners a large quantity of wine that would hardly bear comparison with the average at their command, and was sold at prices much below what good wine should be worth. Nevertheless, the effect was to establish a price for California wines, whence, rotwithstanding the very great improvement since made in their quality, it has been found impracticable to advance. So that now, when we are making wises which challenge the highest commendation of the most critical Eastern experts, and are even favorably considered by French conposesons beside their own most approve and are even favorably considered by Fre connoissenrs beside their own most appro

of production.

But with this capacity for producing 12,000,000 gallons, tae product this year will be only

ions, or less than half a crop. This is partly owing, undoubtedly, to the heavy wolnme of rain that fell last winter, but more, doubtless, to the unexplained causes which forbid a full yield of any fruit, and grapes especially, except at intervals of three or more years. Should the climatic conditions prove favorable during the coming year, California may expect to astonish the world with her product of the delicious fruit.

There is, however, notwithstanding the short crop of this year, a very great statisfaction derived from the quality of the fruit. Never before have the grapes of California been sorich and excellent, especially for wine-making. The light red wines are pronounced not only superior to any heretofore produced in the State, but the most competent tasters pronounces them equal to the best French productions. The fermentation is excellent and the quality really splendid. The white wines are also much improved over the product of former years, though probably not to so great an extent as the red. This improvement is attributable to the increase in age of the viney and also to the greater knowledge of the viney and also to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits to the greater knowledge of the viney and sits and other from and in handling the grapes. It is also traceable in a considerable that the most intelligent growers are rooting up their did his sits and the root of the control of the soric

satisfactory tend of the vines, which has operated to withhold any actual profit from the producer.

Allosion had been already made to the superior excellence sof the clarats of this year's vintage. The knowledge of this superiority is already abroad, and the demand for them is very brisk, both for home and foreign consumption. At the East our red wines are preferred to those of France, while in our own State the consumption is almost exclusively of the home product. The demand for these wines promises to be beyond the sunply.

Street wines are very scarce this year and constand a high price in the market. Whese of this class, which hast year sold for 40 exents a gailing, now readily command 50 cents, and are high to find at that. The market wines from a redirect to be in a very satisfactory outil promising condition. Hastis are distributed to be in a very satisfactory outil promising condition. Hastis are the satisfactory of the considered to be in a very satisfactory outil promising condition. Hastis are the satisfactory of the considered to be in a very satisfactory of the considered to be in a very satisfactory of the satisfactory of the conditions. Hastis are not the marriage of R. Raiston Jones and Miss Eva N. Ivins, which was celebrated at St. John's Episcopal Church this events are satisfactory.

groom is an engineer on the Des Moines Ravid Improvement, and the bride is noted for her beauty and accomplishments. Both are prominent in social circles, and the event has been looked forward to as one of more than or dinary importance. The ceremony was formed by the Rev. R. C. wain. The bridesmaids were Miss Ivins, Miss Clara Mooar, Miss Patterson and Miss Nellie Goodman, groomsmen, James C. Daris, Harry wick, Robert C. Parrott, of Keckuk, M. Garrett, of Barlington. Following M. Garrett, of Barlington. Failowing the case many at the church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, which was the scene of much splendor. The affair throughou was one of richness and elegance. The toilet were elaborate, and the presents costly.

CRIME.

THE MASTER-MURDERER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—At last the iron will and the granite-like composure of Benja-min Hunter are beginning to give way. He has but three days more to live, and he is loosing but three days more to live, and he is loosing sleep already. He seems still to think, in spite of the gallows that are building underneath him and the official notice by order of the Governor that he has no chance of a reprieve, that possibly he may yet escape. Nevertheless, he has been persistent in his request that none of those who desire to see him be permitted to come near his cage, except members of his own family, and has grown more and more reserved and morose. Lately he sent for the Rev. Dr. Allen, and has grown more and more reserved and morose. Lately he sent for the Rev. Dr. Allen, of the Old Pine Presbyterian Church, who had never known him, though Hunter had sometimes attended his church. Dr. Allen visited him to-day, and found him lying in bed. He was pale and nervous, and did not seem to notice the Doctor when he entered the control of tered the care. "After I prayed with him;" said Dr. Alien to the correspondent, "I told him again that he knew all about this murder, and that it was a portant to him that he should lie under false colors, but should die under false colors, but should first square himself with his God and then with the world. I told him that there was no bone for him now, and that he owed it to society to confess to the public before he died. His only answer to me was: 'I can make confession to none but Christ.' He laid on his bed and groaned and groaned during the time I was there. His conscience is working within him now, I believe," concluded Dr. Allen, and may lead bim to do as I advised. Like a drowning man, he catches at every straw, but I think at the last minute, when he realizes that he must die, he may confess if he is reality guilty."

is really guilty."

The Doctor will visit the cage on Thursday again, but will not go to the Court-House on Friday, the day of execution, unless at the special and urgent request of Benjamin Hunter

KEARNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—Kearney just now the centre of attraction in a criminal way. Olive and his herders, who were arrested at Plum Creek on a charge of burning Mitchell Plum Creek on a charge of burning Mitchell and Ketchum in Custer County, are now confined there, together with Richards. Olive and three others are kept under strong armed guard in the Court-House, the jail not being large enough to hold them all, there having been fourteen arrests made up to to-day. The rest of Olive's gang are scattered around town in twos and threes, each party being well guarded night and day. The prisoners are afraid of being mobbed, but there is no danger of this, for the citizens are anxious and determined that the prisoners shall be legally tried, and, if guilty, shall be legally hanged. They will have their preliminary examination immediately after the trial of Richards, which begins on the 12th. Olive is a rich man, and has employed the best Olive is a rich man, and has employed the best lawyers for his defense. There have been various rumors that the prisoners' friends would raid the town and rescue them, but it is not likely that they will do anything so ras The Kearney people are on the alert, and pre-pared for any emergency. It is claimed that already sufficient evidence has been produced to convict several of those arrested.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 7.—Reports come from Kearney to-day that four additional men con-

cerned in the man-burning outrage in Custer Counsy, have been arrested and jailed at Kear-

MACOUPIN'S ILLS.

Sp'cial Disputch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—The announcement of the arrest of George H. Holliday, former County Clerk, at Olympia, Washington Territory, causes the most intense excitement in this city and county. Holliday left here in 870 for New York City, after which his where abouts was unknown until the last few weeks. It is said that he is brought back by the Board of Supervisors, that he may throw some light upon the subject of irregular bonds. The Board have had presented for funding over \$300,000 of old bonds that do not correspond with the register exactly, and they are desirous of determining as to their genuineness.

SLAIN BY ASSASSINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—Another notch in the history of Kentucky's dark deeds was added last night, the victim being Bob Malone, store-keeper and Postmaster of Beckly's Station, sixeen miles east of Louisville. Malone was in teen miles east of Louisville. Malone was in Louisville Monday, but returned home in the afternoon. At 9 p. m. he separated from a number of persons who frequented his store, and was never again seen alive. This morning Malone was found murdered, an assassin having killed him by a blow from a hatcher. Majone's pockets were rifled, and it is suspected he was alain by tramps, as \$40 in money are missing.

AS CONSUMPTIVE AS THE GAR-

RITYS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. pardoned William Starling, who was sent to the Peniteutiary from Greene County for larceny of Penitentiary from Greene County for larceny of a horse, under sentence for three years. This pardon is recommended by the officers of the prison, for the reason that he is a hopeless in-valid. He can now be taken home, while the probabilities are that, if he were kept till the expiration of his sentence, a few months hence, he would not bear removal, even if he should live so long.

TOO FREQUENT.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 7.—Saturday evening a little girl 10 years old, daughter of Mr. Downey, proprietor of the Temperance Hotel in this ney, proprietor of the Temperance Hotel in this city, was brutally cutraged by a young man mamed George Miller, a runner for the house. On Sunday Miller was confronted with his victim and confessed his guilt, but, strange to say, his arrest was not attempted until Monday, and he succeeded in making his escape. The little girl is seriously ill.

DISMISSED.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—Dr. John C. Ginn, whose arrest under a charge of raping a married woman named Werk was mentioned in these dispatches some days ago, was dismissed by the Court to-day, the woman falling to appear against him. PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, DL., Jan. 7.—J. H. Webb, of Chica-

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 7.—J. H. Webb, of Chicago, a pedestrian who has achieved great notoriety here, gave an exhibition of his skill in this city to-day to a large and appreciative andience. He walked fifty miles, making the first twenty-five miles in three hours and forty-eight minutes, and the fast twenty-five in four hours. He will give 'a sk days' walk in this city in two weeks should antisfactory arrangements be made with his backers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Madame Anderson completed, at noon, 2,050 quarter miles. Her feet gave her some trouble this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—1 a. m.—At midnight Madame Anderson had completed 2,128 quarter miles, and appeared in excellent condition.

WASHBURN'S ANSWER TO DONNELLY.

Second Disputed to The Prisons.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Hon. W. D. Washburn's response to the notice of contest of the Congressional election by Ignatius Donnelly will be published here to-morrow. It sets

ertain and indefinite in hat the votes cast for both car few precincts were not returned and canvassed, because of an omission in returning blanks. His specific denials are made strong and complete in every detail, and are accompanied by averments that there was no bribery by or for him; that employe's were not required to vote for him on pain of dismissal; and that his election and the declaration thereof was free, fair, and strictly in conformity with law. The response continues thereafter with the charges that non-residents, railroad graders, fraudulently voted for Donnelly in Cariton County, and avers that five hundred Republicans of St. Paul were induced to vote for Donnelly by forged and false reports, as from Minneapolis, but concocted in St. Paul, to excite local feeling against the respondent. Frandeliest practices by Donnelly, including promises of reward, are also charged to have occurred in five counties named. Birelow, Flandrau & Clark appear as attorneys for Washburn, and employ fully the ingenious, profuse verbiage of legal forms to express the one idea that Donnelly's notice of contest is all false. If the testimony covers all the charges and counter-charges it will be difficult to terminate the case before the end of Washburn's term. plete in every detail, and are acc

CANADA.

A Man and Woman to Be Hauged at St.
John, N. B., for a Crime of the MackDickerson Kind-Lumber-Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEO, Jan. 7.—About fifty unemployed Workingmen called at the Parliament House this morning to see the Premier. As he was not in, they left without stating their business. More labor troubles are feared here this winter.

A painful case is reported from the neighboring Parish of St. Antoine de Lilly. A respectable bachelor of middle age, named afaxime Laboute, of exemplary habits, who lived alone, had not been noticed for some days out of had not been noticed for some days out of doors, and when the neighbors went to his house they found him dead, sitting in his chair, and partly eaten, especially about the face, by cats, which were fastened up in the house,

Execute Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hamilton, Jan. 7.—A gentleman from Kincardine describes the snow drifts on the Southern extension of the Great Western Railway as something altogether unparalleled. The snow is piled up in some instances to such a hight that one can from the summits easily touch the nelegraph wires, and for miles on a stretch the snow on the track has averaged a depth of eight feet. The continuous use of the snow-plow did much to keep the line passable, but in some instances the furrow they made was filled up again within two or three hours. One of the worst-drifted sections of the road is that between Brussels and Ethel From Palmerston south the line is clear. Strong forces of men are at work, and it is expected

Kincardine to-morrow.

Special Dispatch so The Tribuna.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 7.—Preparations are being made for the execution of Thomas Dowd and Eliza Ward on the 14th of the present month for the murder of Thomas Edward Ward, husband of Eliza Ward. Mr. Ward was a small farmer, living near St. Andrews, and some years older than his wife. Dowd was a hired man and Mrs. Ward's paramour. He waylaid Ward in a berry-patch last September and killed him with an ax. After a long and fair trial, Dowd and Mrs. Ward were found guilty, and will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Tuesday next. since his confinement in jail, Dowd is becoming reconciled to his approaching doom. Under the spiritual ministrations of the Rev. Father Knox he seems relentant and repentant. Mrs. Ward evinces no repent ance, nor accepts any religious counsel. The Rev. Dr. Ketchum called on her to administer spiritual evensel and consolation, but she is mores and spurns the aid of religion. No an swer to the petitions in their behalf has as yet

The papers are publishing accounts of the murder of a New-Brunswicker in Nevada. He was named Joseph Ker, and was a former resi dent of Charlotte County, but lately living at Cherry Creek, Nev., where he was fatally shot on the 11th of November in a saloon by Walter Cox, with whom he had quarreled over election

During 1878, 197,002,304 superficial feet of

deal were shipped from St. John to Europe and Australia, compared with 215,173,930 feet in timber, 9.209 tons were exported, against 13,043 tons in 1877 and 14,571 tons in 1876. Of pine timber, 2,646 tons were shipped, against 1,191 tons in 1877 and 1,188 tons in 1876. The vessels engaged in the trade in 1878 numbered 235, of 228,058 tons, against 358 vessels of 252, 111 tons in 1877, and 834 vessels of 284,918 tons in 1876.

in 1877, and 334 vessels of 234,913 tons in 1876.

Alex Gibson was the largest shipper, his shipments amounting to 9434 million feet.

Over 3,000,000 feet of deals were sent to Australia during the year.

There are large numbers of people unemployed in Halifax at present, and much distress is evident. The continual arrival of people evidently in much want, from other provinces, tax the resources of those able to relieve them.

Special Dissouch to The Tribune.

MONTERAL, Jan. 7.—Notice is given by the Consolidated Bank that it will apply to Parliament at the next session to amend the act of Incorporation of the bank in regard to its Directors. The intention is to do away with the Local Board at Toronto, the Directors being of opinion that the affairs of the bank can be more effectively and economically managed by one Board of Directors at the headquarters of the bank.

It is stated that the Redpath Sugar Refinery will commence operations bere about May 1.

Last year twenty-two persons met their death by drowning, and were interred in the cemeteries here.

Counterfelt coin continues to circulate in the

Counterfeit coin continues to circulate in the city.

Capt. McKenzie, the American Chess Champion, is in the city, and has played a number of games with the best local chess men. He played against fourteen men at one time, and only lost one game.

A new illuminator is being introduced in this city which it is said will cost but one-tenth as much as gas. It has already been tried in a number of houses, the Ottawa Hotel among the number. It burns oil without using a chimney, and throws an agreeable light.

There were 27,530 Parliamentary voters in this city last year, being a small increase on the previous year.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7.—The International bench-show of dogs opened at Merrill Hall today with nearly 300 entries from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Superintendent, Charles Lincoln, who has managed every bench-show held in this country during the past two years, says it is the finest lot of canines yet shown together. The prize list is very large. The St. Louis Kennel Club makes several entries, including the pointer Bow, the first-prize winner at the Crystal Palace, London, show of 1877, value \$5,000. Arnold Buryess, of Hillsdale, Mich., shows four setters.—Rob Roy, Queen Mab, Nilsson, and David,—the quartette valead at \$20,000. The setter Flora, winner of the Bermingham, England, and St. Louis shows, is valued at \$10,000. A large number of other valuable sporting and non-sporting degree entered by E. O. Waller and F. A. Howe, of Chicago; the Massachussetts Kennel Club, of Boston; Smith, of Strathray, Ont.; the Marshalltown, Ia., Kennel Club; the Goldsmith and Tokodo Kennel Clubs, of Toledo, O.; Yrancis Henner, of Belvidere, III.; the Big Point Kennel Club, of Chatham, Ont.; the Tonders Kennel Club, of Topeka, Kan.; and exhibitors from Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, and other States.

Financial.

New York, Jan. 7.—The stockholders of the suspended National Trust Company rejected the proposition to take the Commany out of the hands of the Court and place it on a substantial basis by a vote of 2,350 shares against 1,546. An advisory committee was appointed to act with the Receiver, and look after the stockholders interests.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 7.—Spooner & Collins, carwheel and pig-tron dealers of this city, made an assignment to-day to Charles F. Joy, of the law firm of Harris & Joy. Nothing yet known regarding the liabilities and assets.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—A statement of the condition of the firm of Appieton, Noyes & Maude, which made an assignment yesterday, is being made, and as soon as

match, are the assets about \$1,200,000. Of the latter the assets about \$1,200,000. Of the latter siderable amount is said to be of little v NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—L. Sabet tor of the Dollar-Store, has failed. It \$34,000, mostly owed in New York.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS en Who Hit Hard Makin

heard of a sanguinary glove-encoun Moore and Hickey at the Grand Cer last evening, for a silver urn, he to sparring performance this evening. It announced that Johnny Clark and Chambers would have a little set to withis evening, Clarks' first appearance coming fight was announced. The lifell, and, after a variety performant police looked in to see how the Mayowere being obeyed. After a long deing, and Clark appeared, arrayed in silk tis Manager then told the audience all abotwo puglists smiled sadly at the how ence, and withdrew. The audience to leave the theatre, but finally were to leave the theatre, but finally were to leave the theatre, but finally were to fine fraternity, who will act as stake the coming struggle between Jack ing fraternity, who will act as starchold the coming struggle between Jack King Johnny Clark, to take place on the first Clark's backers refused to grant the cossion demanded by Chambers, to allow (Chambers) to wear a protective glove a left hand, which is minus a second finger, prefusal has been expected, and surprises King, who has been expected, and surprises will now take his place against Clark.

5 2 11 0 L T T T OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 7.—Ezra H. Na.

KALAMAZOO, decided at his land to be a second to be a last night, aged 66 years. He was born in mont, and was a resident of this county a 1843. He was well known and universally

teemed.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Mary E. Van Schaaged 72 years, was found dead in her room the residence of John Bacheider, in this divesterday morning. Cause of her death with a fit of coughing, and, mucus filling throat, death ensued. Deceased was a sing the late John V. A. Hoes and a nice of a President Van Buren.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia. Jan. 7. Mrs.

President Van Buren.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Col. Iliam H. Henderson, mother of Gen. T. J. In derson, of Princeton, Ill., died as the residence of her son, the Hou. H. C. Henderson, in city to-day. Congressman Henderson in the city this morning, and will retain Washington to-morrow night. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—A short to ago W. N. Castle, the City Clerk of San Ja

abaconded, being a defaulter to a small A dispatch from Astoria, Ore., report A dispatch from Astoria, Ore., reports the was arrested there yesterday morning, was blew his brains out.

Resear Bissetch to The Tribune.

PHYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—A young wanded Tennie Wilson was arrested at a near the Union Depot about 1 o'clock in morning by Officer Berger. She was acting disorderly manner, and seemed to have drinking heavily. At the lock-up the searched, and \$71 found upon her. The peared delirions at intervals. Dr. Esten young moned, when she acknowledged that had taken a dose of morphine in a glass whisky for the purpose of destroying the she also stated that she was a widow, had so the purpose of destroying the she also stated that she was a widow, had seemed to be supposed that a she was a widow, had seemed to be supposed the she was a widow, had seemed to be supposed to the purpose of destroying the she was a widow, had seemed to be supposed to the purpose of destroying the she was a widow, had seemed to be supposed to the supposed

had taken a dose of morphine in whisky for the purpose of destroying has She also stated that she was a widow, had from New York, and was on her way to the where her friends live. She is good-looking well-dressed. She is still in the lock-as will be released as soon as she is able to the

THE GOLD-BUGS' PET.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Chamber NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Chamber merce have begun a movement to effect a suggestion at the last me Secretary Sherman's portrait be plothe walls of the Chamber alongside Hamilton's, in recognition of his attringung about resumption. A fund raised, and Mr. Sherman is shortly to to all for his picture to some artituction. The Chamber's portrait of A Hamilton was painted in 1792 by Truthe merchants of New York, as an expectation of the control their appreciation of his services to the mercial and financial interests of the comments while acting as first Secretary of State.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Polis, Ind., Jan. 7.—County et to-day made a report on the accounts of his son Landers, the last Democratic Transm. They find him indebted to the county is is sum of \$388, which Mr. Landers says he sil

The State Board of Agriculture met to be the session was taken up with reports and cussions of topics connected with agriculture cepts from the last State Fair were \$5,000 at than the expenses, but not sufficient to need to interest account and other demands.

NO LAW FOR WOMEN.

NO LAW FOR WOMEN.

Special Disputch to The Tribina.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Judge Boyle, of the Centit Court, gave an opinion to-day on the murrer made by counsel in the case of States. Bircher. The plaintiff in the case is a lost lady, who claims that, while she was a gest a hotel, she went in search of a watercloss, and, going through an open door, she fell den an elevator aperture, seriously injuring here. The demurrer is sustained, Judge Boyle him that a guest in a hotel is not supposed to me der around dark passages and go into the spendoor she sees "without having any last edge of what the place may be.

COWHIDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—In the corridor of the Grand Hotel, this evening, Mr. V. Spoon, a young lawver, cowhided Thoms Buchanan, editor of the Sun, a National or published here. He struck at least a blows, three of which were across the face. Sun had published that Sooon filenda book, and, refusing to retract, the cowhin was determined upon. Buchanan mass assailant, but the parties were separated by bystanders. The affair created considerable element, the hotel being crowded with least tire and lobby members.

RINDSKOPF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns Milwauken, Jan. 7.—The judgmen

United States against Max Rindskopf and W. Rich, as sureties, has been settled by advice of District-Attorney Haselton and officials, and with the consent of the Transpartment, on payment of \$3,000. The one judgment in the case, with costs, amounts \$11,390.73.

MISSISSOURI STATE TREASURY. 87. Louis, Jan. 7.—It is given out of theority of one of the Committee appaire. Gov. Phelps to examine the accounts of Treasurer Gates, that a shortage of the \$250,000 and \$300,000 has been found, most, if not all, of this was occasioned fullure of the Mastin Bank at Kansas U which bank the funds were deposited. PROF. NICODEMUS.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 7.—The funeral Nicodemus, of the State University, it to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Raphael's Church. The remains will sat Forest Hill Counters in this city, feasor diad heavily involved fluoreally wife and forty young culturen are in reduced circumstances.

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Directors of the Union League met the evening to take action relative to of Morcon McMichael, who for are represent, and who was one of the bers of the organization. After the paperopriate resolutions it was decided the League House in mourning for this A resolution was also adopted requestioners to attend the funeral in a body.

BLODG

His Affair Now that Look Busin

Action Taken the House ingto

Carter Harrison Mo to the Wish Constitu

Petitions of the and of Six Citizens Pr

Unsuccessful Secure a Comm The Matter Ref

Judicia Probability that a Will Visit Ch Take Testi

Judge Blodgett's Speaker Requ Investig

Special Dispatch WASHINGTON, D. C., investigation has been o manner the petitioners de the matter was sent to the fluences—first, the active of Judge Blodgett, who l most prominent members to the fact that it has ge to refer to the Judiciary looking to impeachment Carter Harrison seem Carter Harrison seems his efforts to secure tee. No Chicsgo met rison took any part although Bretano and Aldin front of the Speaker's participate. Burchard was entative of Judge Blodge the House the letter direct

the House the letter directed, which the latter must

Garfield was also ready tion of a Special Committe THE JUDICIARY duties, they would be cer thorough investigation. mittee has been granted was sought to be content.
Committee, and a Sub-Coto Chicago, should the cide. The members of the tee are Knott, of Ke Lynde of Wiscousin, Harridge of Georgia, Steng, McMahon, of Onio, Culbe of Maine, Bucler of Massa Michigan, and Lapham of these two (Lynde, and Reconstructions). was sought to be con enport in New York. very ill with pneumonia, tained for his life. Ste tee, and the latter his seat this session. return, it is said it a sensation in the by introducing a new lot which will keep the Comm

in the investigation of Julever,

A SUB-COMMITTED COM
from the remaining memitee, who probably would
gared in other work that a
to it. Those members
Culberson, Frye. Conger, are all strong men, and ar
hasts for any body to encountee chosen from among the
be a fair and impartial urv.

Proctor Knott, Chairman
said to-night that nothing
determined as to the activ
until a general meeting was
ably will be Fr.May of this
dent from the proceeding
the invastigation would har
ed at the original instance
At all events, his friends a
take the initiative, and it wa
had formally presented the
friends made their presence

course keep the three mem Committee belonging to it in the investigation of Ju

of Cooper, Sheldon, and trary to general expectation specific indictment of Judg in detail the definite charr petted to prove. In this differs somewhat from was telegraphed from Chipaper, and which undoubted before the holidays. The passing simply in the nature of a

is simply in the nature of a setting forth that the acts against in our of gross favoritism towar fudicial oppression against in that been unmindful of the ments; has heard ex-partic ments; has heard ex-partic our, by which he has equit opposing parties in our ments have been contrary to dence before him and to thereto; that his rulings in the road corporations have been grossly and unjustly been grossly and unjustly been grossly and unjustly roads; and that the office hered as to impede and obstition of justice. The petition for a simple petition to Co case, and in the petition to Co case, and in the petition fur as aspecial facts and case tioners have given Congress they last week gave to the Heppetition of the three principal messes, and it is quite probables as a first in the impeasant of the custom in all matters the custom in all matters dicial officers. The Dela dicial officers. The Dela which resulted in the impeasant plange, was conducted he tion of the late Judge Sherrell, and of such other judge has for the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated within the impeasant of the most part been investigated with

Shortly after the House hir Harrison obtained the comized, said:

"I hold in my hand a petit of the comized and the comized an

will be submitted to the the largest proportion of York and New England. Nation of the firm, will visit the Ea and hold a conference with the liabilities of the house, rough between \$800,000 and \$900,000 to the latter mount is said to be of the latter. nount is said to be of little . L.R. Tenn., Jan. 7.—L. Sabel. Collar-Store, has failed. Listly owed in New York.

RIZE-FIGHTERS

Who Hit Hard Making Some Who Hit Hadelphia.
In Philadelphia.
In P

Hickey at the Grand Central The formance this evening. It had be that Johnny Clark and Arthrould have a little set-to with glo d in to see how the Mayor's on obeyed. After a long delay, Cham preared, arrayed in silk theirs, en told the audience all about it.

ty, who will act as stake-hold struggle between Jack King sirk, to take place on the 21st in kers refused to grant the cone aded by Chambers, to allow to wear a protective glove on hich is minus a second finger. To been expected, and surprises no day been expected, and surprises are the seen expected.

ecial Dispatch to The Tribusic. 00, Mich., Jan. 7.—Ears H. Nichols cut of this fown, died at his hos ged 66 years. He was born in ye ras a resident of this county sine

Jan. 6.—Mrs. Mary E. Van Schneders, was found dead in her room as ce of John Bacheider, in this city, aorning. Cause of her death was Apparently she had been selected of coughing, and, mucus filling her hensued. Deceased was a sister of the coughing, and mucus filling hensued. Deceased was a sister of the coughing, and mices of the coughing and mices of the coughing and the cou an Buren.

LTOWN, Ia., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Col. WI.

derson, mother of Gen. T. J. Herinceton, Ill., died at the residenthe Hon. H. C. Henderson, in the
Congressman Henderson article
this morning, and will return to
to-morrow night.

SUICIDE. Custo, Cal., Jan. 7.—A short ting Custle, the City Clerk of San Jee eing a defaulter to a small amount from Astoria, Ore., reports that he there yesterday morning, when

there yesterday moraning, when the out.

con Bussetch to The Tribune.

it, Pa., Jan. 7.—A young wome

ie Wilson was arrested at a hose

nion Depot about 1 o'clock the

Officer Berger. She was acting is

nainer, and seemed to have be

avily. At the lock-up she was

do 371 found upon her. She a
ious at intervals. Dr. Estep was

when she acknowledged that al
ted that she was a widow, had con
ork, and was on her way to Chican
tends live. She is good-looking ind

She is still in the lock-up, be
sed as scon as she is able to travel.

THE GOLD-BUGS' PET.

iation of his services to the confinancial interests of the country, as first Secretary of State. INDIANAPOLIS.

pial Dispatch to The Tribune.

a report on the accounts of Jack-the last Democratic Treasure. a indebted to the county in the which Mr. Landers says he will

Soard of Agriculture met to-dar, ras taken up with reports and dispipies connected with agricultura erron's report shows that the metals State Fair were \$5,000 most eases, but not sufficient to meet the unt and other demands. O LAW FOR WOMEN.

Jan. 7.—Judge Boyle, of the Crive an opinion to-day on the di we an opinion to-day on the day by counsel in the case of Stanley The piaintiff in the case is a young ms that, while she was a guest of went in search of a water-closed rough an open door, she fell down serture, seriously injuring herself, is sustained. Judge Boyle holding a hotel is not supposed to wark passages and go into the first sees 'without having any knowletter place may be.

COWHIDING.

at Dispatch to The Tribune.

at Jan. 7.—In the corridors of totel, this evening, Mr. W. M. Ing lawrer, cowhided Thomas tor of the Sun, a National orea fee. He struck at least a dorse which were across the face. The lished that Spoon filched a lawressing to retract, the cowhider of upon. Buchanan mastered by the parties were suparated by the parties were suparated by the parties were suparated by the che affair created considerable remembers.

d Dispatch to The Tribune.
Jan. 7.—The judgment of the against Max Rindskopf and Areties, has been acttled by the rict-Attorney Hazelton and other ith the consent of the Treasny in payment of \$3,000. The original is case, with costs, amounted to

Jan. 7.—It is given out on of the Committee appointed examine the accounts of stee, that a shortage of between \$300,000 has been found. Of this was occasioned by destin Bank at Kansas City, funds were deposited.

OF. NICODEMUS. S. Jan. 7.—The funeral of I the State University, whi be, rning at 10 o'clock from the Termans will be into the content of the state of the content of the c

RTON M'MICHAEL

BLODGETT. His Affair Now in a Shape that Looks Like Business.

Action Taken Yesterday in the House at Washington.

Carter Harrison Moves in Response to the Wishes of His

Petitions of the Three Lawyers and of Six Thousand Citizens Presented.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Secure a Special Committee.

The Matter Referred to the House Committee on Judiciary. Probability that a Sub-Committee

Will Visit Chicago and Take Testimony.

Judge Blodgett's Letter to the Speaker Requesting an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Blodgett investigation has been ordered, but not in the manner the petitioners desired. The fact that the matter was sent to the Judiciary Committee instead of a special committee is due to two in-fluences—first, the active efforts of the friends of Judge Blodgett, who had succeeded in secur-ing the services on his behalf of some of the st prominent members of the House; second, o refer to the Judiciary Committee all matters oking to impeachment or to matters the conestational corrective for which is impeachment. Carter Harrison seemed to stand alone in his efforts to secure a special commit-tee. No Chicago member except Har-rison took any part in the debate, rison took any part in the debate, although Bretano and Aldrich came to the area in front of the Speaker's esk as if intending to participate. Burchard was the special representative of Judge Blodgett, and submitted to the House the letter directed to Speaker Randall, which the latter must, of course, have given

Parfield was also ready to prevent the crea

tion of a Special Committee.

THE JUDICLARY COMMITTEE

is a strong Committee, and, were not the members sick or otherwise engaged in pressing duties, they would be certain to give the subject thorough investigation. The Juniciary Com-mittee has been granted all the authority which was sought to be conferred upon the Special Committee, and a Sub-Committee can be sent Committee, and a Sub-Committee can be sent to Chicago, should the "Committee so decide. The members of the Judiciary Committee are Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman, Lynde of Wiscousin, Harris, of Virginia, Hartridge of Georgia, Stenger of Pennsylvania, McMahon, of Onio, Culberson of Texas, Frye of Maine, Builer of Massachusetts, Conger of Michigan, and Lapham of New York. But of these two (Lynde and Hartridge) are members of the Committee to investigate Johnny Davof the Committee to investigate Johnny Davenport in New York. Hartridge, indeed, is very ill with pneumonia, and fears are enter-tained for his life. Stenger, McMahon, and tee, and the latter has not been in his seat this session. When he does return, it is said it will be to create a sensation in the Potter Committee by introducing a new lot or cipher-dispatches, which will keep the Committee busy, and, of course keep the three members of the Judiciary Committee belonging to it from any active work in the investigation of Judge Blodgett. How-

A SUB-COMMITTEE COULD BE CHOSEN
from the remaining members of the Committee, who probably would not be so much engarde in other work that they could not attend
to it. Those members are Knott, Harris,
Culberson, Frye, Conger, and Lapham. These are all strong men, and are formidable antago-nests for any body to ancounter. A sub-commit-tee chosen from among those gentlemen would

be a fair and impartial urv.

Proctor Knott. Chairman of the Committee, said to night that nothing, of course, could be determined as to the action of the Committee until a general meeting was called. That probably still be Friday of this week. It was evident from the proceedings in the House that the investigation would hardly have been order-ed at the original instance of Judge Biodgett. At all events, his friends were not disposed to take the initiative, and it was not until Harrison had formally presented the case that Blodgett's friends made their presence known.

THE PETITION of Cooper, Sheldon, and Knickerbocker, contrary to general expectation, did not contain a specific indictment of Judge Blodgett, or state in dean the definite charges which it was expected to orove. In this respect the petition differs somewhat from the one which was telegraphed from Chicago to a St. Louis laper, and which undoubtedly was brought here before the holidays. The petition filed to-day is simply in the nature of a general declaration, setting forth that the acts of Judge Blodgett have brought reproach and scandal on the administration of justice; that ne has been guilty of gross favoritism towards his friends, and judicial companion against the control of t judicial oppression against his enemies; that he has been unmindful of the law in his judghas been unmindful of the law in his judgments; has heard ex-parts statements out of court, by which he has become prejudiced again opposing parties in court; that his judgments have been contrary to fact and the evidence before him and to the law applicable thereto; that his rullings in causes where railroad corporations have been parties have been grossly and unjustly in favor of the railroads; and that the office has been so administered as to impede and obstruct the administration of justice. The petitioners have evidently have evidently not seen as the property of the railroads; and that the office has been so administration of justice. The petitioners have evidently not seen as the property of the parties of th

NOT CARED TO DISCLOSE

In a simple petition to Congress their whole case, and in the petition presented to-day, so far as special facts and cases go, the three petitioners have given Congress no more light than they last week gave to the Bar Association. The specific charges against Blodgett will first be brought to light undoubtedly upon the examination of the three principal petitioners as witheses, and it is quite probable that in the first lutting the Committee will prefer to mannon witness here. That has generally been the union in all matters of inquiry as to judicial officers. The Delahay investigation, which resulted in the impeachment of that Kansas Judge, was conducted here. The investigation of the late Judge Sherman, of Judge Durrell, and of such other judicial officers as have been investigated within the last twelve years, has for the most part been conducted in Washagton. NOT CARED TO DISCLOSE

District Judge of the Northern District of Illi-District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois, tross misconduct and corruption as an
officer. I have also here a petition signed last
Friday and Saturday by 1,800 citizens of Chicago asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate this matter. I have also a
dispatch received ast night from one of the
first citizens of Chicago, stating that on yesterday 3,800 more signatures were attached to the
same petition, making nearly 6,000 subscribers.
With this explanation, I present the resolution
which I send to the Clerk, and ask for its pasage."

The Speaker—The resolution will be read.
The Clerk read as follows:
THE RESOLUTION.
WHENEAS, It is charged that Henry W. Blodgett, District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois, has been smilty of gross misconduct and corruption in his official conduct as such Judge; therefore, Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this House be appointed to examine such being a such Judge Heary W. Blodgett, and to report what action, if any, this House should take in the premises.

premises.

That said Committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers, appoint a clerk and stenographer, and such other employes as it may deem necessary, and on its discretion to visit and sit in the City of Chicago, for the purpose of examining witnesses and court records, and that it have power to report at any time. MR. GARFIELD OBJECTS.

Mr. Garfield—I hope that this resolution will be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

panying the resolution be read.

Mr. Garfield—I object to the adoption of the resolution. Let it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and let them report it if they think

proper.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Illinois, in his place, and as a question of privilege, submits the resolution.

Mr. Garfield—Well, I raise the question as to

its being a question of privilege.

The Speaker—That the gentleman has the entre right to do.

Mr. Garfield—The provision giving the right to report at any time, as well as several other parts of the resolution, cannot be adopted except by unanimous consent, or under a suspen-sion of the rules. I know nothing about the

matter. I only say that so grave a proposition ought to go to our Law Committee.

Mr. Harrison—1 hope the gentleman will

withdraw his objection.

Mr. Garfield—I will not.

Mr. Harrison—A Judge occupying a high official position in the past, honored in my district, is charged with misconduct as such Judge. In the petition which I present a large number of my constituents pray that a committee be appointed, so that his official conduct may be examined and reported on at once. We owe this to the Judge himself, who wants an investigation and desires that the investigation proceed at once. There may be some who would say send the question to the Committ on Judiciary, but, sir, the gentlemen of that Committee are already employed—three on the City of New York. The Judiciary Com mittee has a large business before it. Be that men should be appointed spe-cially to look into the matter, so that this gentleman's character, if maligned, may be promptly vindicated and the country informed that he deserves to stand hand, the charges are not false, then my con atituents have the right to let the country kno the grounds on which these charges are made This question is one of the highest privilege one which, in the interest of the Judge himsel my own personal friend, I say should be pass upon as quickly as possible. If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) objects to the right to report at any time, I will strike out that portion of the resolution; but let him take the conse quence of endeavoring to stiffe the report be fore this House. I believe that, as a question of privilege, this matter ought to be reported upon at the earliest time when a conclusion may be reached. I ask that the question be put to the House and decided by it at once. yield for a moment to my colleague, Mr

Mr. Burchard-Mr. Speaker, 1 do not object to the resolution introduced by my colleague and I move to amend the resolution so as to provide that instead of appointing a special by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harrison—If the gentleman please,

did not yield for any amendment. I yielded for his remarks, but not for the offering of an amendment. Mr. Burchard-Very well; although my col-

league does, not yield for an amendment, this matter will have to be submitted to the House. The Speaker—The subject is before the House, and before it as a question of privilege. That being the position of the resolution, it is ertainly open to amendment. Mr. Harrison-When I yield the floor for an

amendment, but not before.

Mr. Hale—I suppose that the previous question, if called, can be voted down, and then the the Judiciary.

Mr. Burchard—If my colleague yields for re-

narks only, I will confine myself to that. Mr. harrison-I only yielded to my colleague

for remarks, not for amendment.

Mr. Burchard—I desire to say this matter was brought up at the closing hours of the session of this House just preceding the boilday recess. It was rumored there were gentlemen who were whispering charges against a Judge who stood so high in the estimation of the legal fraternity of Chicago and of the Northern District of Illipois, as well as in the estimation of all the members of the State of Illinois, that not one of those members was ready to indorse a peti-tion and put it in the petition-box for reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. But just on the eve of adjournment, as the Speaker was about to raise his gavel to say the House stood about to raise his gavel to sav the House stood adjourned, under the concurrent resolutions of the two Houses, until the 7th of January, the following did object to papal being presented from the Speaker's table, and it was passed over. We then returned home, and my collegence to the same my collegence and my colleague now deems it his duty to do what he did not do then, and that is, indorse and present this petition. Now, Mr. Speaker, Judge Blodgett himself, as well as the friends of Judge Blodgett, do not object, and the members of the delegation upon this floor from the State of Illinois do not object to the investigation, and the petition to which my colleague has referred is signed by men who, hearing these rumors, and believing the reputation of this Judge is unstained, have joined in asking that there may be such proceeding. But they ask, n addition, that it shall be referred to the usual ommittee,—the Committee on the Judiciary, made up of lawyers; of men selected by the Speaker from the body of the House because of their legal standing and attainments; of men who have the confidence of the House and of the community, that they shall make this investigation, and then we will be content. I do not presume any other than a fair committee would be appointed by the Speaker under the res-olution, but it would have such appearance as would not give such weight to this examination as it would have if it should be examined, as as it would have if it should be examined, as I believe every case, at least within my recollec-tion, has been by the Law Committee of the House. The friends of Judge Blodgett, and Judge Blodgett himself, desire that the investigations should be had, and he has sent to me to present a letter which I desire to have read. I Mr. Bright-Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to have the petition read embodying the facts,

to the Committee on the Judiciary or not?
The Speaker—The petition will be read, if the gentleman so desires.
Mr. Burchard—What does the gentleman

Mr. Bright-I wish to have the petition read. The Speaker—The reading of the petition would not be taken out of the time of any member. Does the gentleman desire to have it read?

The Clerk read as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHEAST DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHEAST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, THE HOS. H. W. BLODGIFT, JUDGE, CHEDAGO, Jan. 4, 1878.—The Hon.
Samuel J. Randali, Speaker of the House of
Representatives. Washington, D. U.—Sin: It
has been widely stated through the public press that certain citizens of Chicago, viz.;
John J. Cooper, Henry I. Sheldon, and John J.
Knickerbocker, intend to apply to the honorable
the House of Representatives to order an examination into alleged charges tonebing my Allegaria. Anickerbocker, intend to spply to the honorable the House of Representatives to order an examination into alleged charges tonebing my official conduct as Judge of the United States District Court. The nature of such charges has been carefully concealed from me, and I have no knowledge of the specific grounds upon which such application is sought to be made. I am well aware of the doubtful propriety of a Judge subjected to groundless, malicious, and secret attacks deeming it necessary to ask for an investigation, and the danger of establishing a questionable precedent in that regard. Such has been the persistency with which the vague assertions have been made that I have been guity of offense justifying impeachment, and so important is it that the character of the judicial officers should be without suniciou, that, leaving out of view the pain indicted on me by allowing the effectualion of such rumors unaus sered. I feel it my daty to address the House of Representatives through you as its presiding officer on the subject, and solicit the most thorough and searching inquiry in the fairness of my conduct, and I carness!! were that the House

investigate the same. Respectivity yours.
[Signed] H. W. BLODGETT.
Mr. Burchard—A word more, Mr. Speaker,
and I will not then further trespass upon the
time of my colleague. I hope my colleague juestion, which it almost, if not invariably, has lone, as to what committee it will send this the House ought so have the opportunity to vote whether it will send this to a special committee or to the usual Standing Committee of the House—the Committee on Judiciary. If my colleague insists I shall not offer the House will permit a vote to be taken by the ise whether this subject shall be referred to standing or to a special committee.

Mr. Harrison-Mr. Speaker, my colleague who has just taken his seat, has referred to the presentation, through the Speaker, of a petition on the last cay before the holiday recess. Recognizing the right of petition, I consented to present this petition, but at the same time claimed the discretion as to when it should be presented, and I therefore refused to present it on the eve of adjournment. I let it be known that I would go home, examine into the ques tion, and see if doing my duty as a Representa-tive I would sresent the petition to offer the resolution. There is now before the House a 6,000 of my constituents. Among them are leading wholesale merchants, great manufacmen, asking that a special committee be an pointed to go to Chicago and there satisfy my constituents that this man stands upright before the community, or, if he has done wrong, hat this House would take the proper action in the matter. Now, sir, all the past preliminary examinations of this kind have not been mad of Investigation into the affairs of the War De-partment introduced resolutions here for the most universally the case that through Commit tees other than the Judiciary Committee the facts have been brought to the notice of this House. Now, sir, the Committee on the Judiciary is composed of learned and honorable men. No man here holds it in higher honor than myself, but, sir, three members of that Committee are already on inlieve, have been sent to New York to investi gate the Davenport matter; and another gen-tleman on that Committee, I regret to say, beeause be is one of my nearest and dearest friends, is this day ill and in danger of a longcontinued illuess. Thus there are six or seve of that Committee, consisting of sixteen, who cannot act upon it. My constituents

WANT A COMMITTER SENT TO CHICAGO, where the witnesses are, where the records are, and where the Government will be subjected to a vest deal less expense than if witnesses wer sent for to be brought to the City of Washingof Judge Blodgett, will object to the course I have proposed. Lyman Trumbull, last week, in a speech before the Bar Association of my city, said that, were he in the position of Judge B gett, the sun should not go down before he would ask for an investigation. Let not men here, endeavoring not to screen Judge Blodgett, but to hide other facts, try to impede an investigation, so as to leave that high Judge charged with malfeasance. There are able lawyers in this House, -men who, with all due respect to the Judiciary Committee, are their neers. The Speaker can select such men, not partisans. There is no partisanship in this that petition charging misconduct are Republic ans, not Democrats. There is no party in it ans, not Democrats. There is no party in it.

It is simply that the people of my State, second
to none in this Union for its vast business
before the District Courts, come before
this House asking that it shall
be ascertained, and ascertained as
quickly as possible, whether this man is corrupt
or not. I hope this House will vote a special
committee, and that the Speaker will put upon

committee, and that the Speaker will put upon it men whose character and the value of whose opinion will be such that no man will say when their opinion is given that there has been white washing or anything else than an honest report. Before moving the previous question, I ask that both the petitions be read, and, as regards the second petition, that the petition only be read and not the names attached.

Mr. Burchard—After the petitions are read I hope the gentleman from Illinois will yield to me for a remark in relation to them before he

hope the gentleman from Illinois will yield to me for a remark in relation to them before he calls the previous question.

PRITITION OF THE "TOUNG MEN."

To the Honorable, the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: Your petitioners, John S. Cooper, Henry I. Sheldon, and John J. Knickerbocker, most respectfully represent and show that they are dittens of the United States, and reside in the City of Chicago, in the Northern District of Illinois, where they have resided for a period of more than twelve years, sha have been engaged in the practice of law for more than ten years respectively.

Your petitioners further show that Henry W. Blodgett, the District Judge of the United States for said Northern District of Illinois, has, for the past six years and upwards, so used and employed his judicial office as presiding Judge in the District and Circuit Courts for said district as to bring reproach and scandal upon the administration of justice therein. He has been guilty, as such Judge, of gross favoritism towards his friends and severe judicial oppression against his enemies. He has been unmindful of the rules of law in his judicial judgments. He has allowed parties and their counsel to make to him, out of court, exparte statements of their respective causes before the same should be heard before him as such Judge, by means of which be has become so prejudiced against the opposite party that his judicial judgments have been contrary to the facts established by the evidence proven before him, and the law applicable thereto. Having been attorney for railroads and a manager thereof for many years prior to his elevation to the Bench, his rulings, orders, and judgments in causes where railroad corporations have been parties thereto have been grossly and unjustly in favor of such railway corporations.

He has so employed his judicial office as, by gross partiality toward the older and more influ-

grossly and unjustly in favor of such railway corporations.

He has so employed his judicial office as, by gross partiality toward the older and more influential lawyers practicing in his court, to endeavor to make them his friends and defenders; whilst at the same time he has, toward the younger and less influential attorneys practicing in his court, borne himself in a harsh, severe, and arottrary manner, and has so administered his nign office as to impede and obstruct the administration of justice in said courts and prevent the conviction and punishment of those charged with and guilty of crimes against the Government of the United States; and, lastly, he has been guilty of corruption in his office as such District Judge.

Wherefore, Your petitioners humbly pray your bonorable body to investigate the official conduct or said Henry W. Blodgett, as such District Judge, by your Committee, and to take such further action as may seem wise and necessary to the end that the administration of justice may be kept pure in said Judicial District.

And your petitioners, as they are in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

John S. Cooper,

Highery I. Surlidox.

CITIZENS' PETILION. Following is the petition of citizens:
To the Honorable, the Speaker, and Members of
the House of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled;
WHENDAS. Cortain grave rumors have been
wicely circulated in the City of Chicase and elsewhere. affecting the bour and dignity of the

WHENERS, Your petitioners believe it to true interest both of the Hon. Henry W. I Judge of this Court, and this community official conduct of His Honor, Judge Bio nild be inquired into by your honorable United States, and respect to College respectfully petition your honorable point a special committee, with power persons and papers, to visit Chicagogate the official conduct of said District

persons and papers, to visit Chicago and investigate the official conduct of said District Judge.

Mr. Harrison—There is a petition signed, as stated, by 6,000 of my constituents, asking for a special committee to visit Chicago. If the House refuses to send it to a special committee and decides to send it to the Judiciary Committee and decides to send it to the Judiciary Commit tee, I cannot help it. I will yield to a vote on the amendment. I will ask, however, that the petition be sent to a special committee. I cannot whether I am on that Committee or not. want a committee framed with special refers to this question; therefore I yield for

amendment, and sak for a vote at once.

Mr. Tucker rose.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman yield to the

The Speaker—Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. Harrison—Yes, sir.

Mr. Tucker—I agree with my friend from Illinois that there ought to be an investigation of these charges. A Judge ought to be above suspicion. If, therefore, 6,000 citizens of Illinois have petitioned for an investigation of the charges which they make against nim, and which seriously affect his judicial character, I suppose there can be no doubt mon either side. which seriously affect his judicial character, I suppose there can be no doubt upon either side of the House. It is due to him, as well as the people, that the House shall make an investigation, and the only question is, What would be proper tribunal to investigate? It seems to me that if the result of the investigation should be

PRESENTATION OF ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT hat it is proper that the Judiciary Committee of the House, charged with that class of ques-tions, should make the investigation. I can see no reason for a special committee. I suppose that the Speaker of the House, in forming the Committee on the Judiciary, selected the best lawyers in the House, or at least those who are lawyers in the House, or at least those who are the peers of any lawyers here. I can see no reason why a select committee should be appointed. As to who shall be Cnairman of the Committee investigating this matter, I suppose that it is a matter of no importance, but it seems to me that if we have special committees for these investigations when we have standing committees which can carry them on, it will be a violation of the rules and practices of the House, and might lead to great inconvenience. I shall therefore vote for an amendment, if such one be offered, to refer this matter to the Standing Committee of the House.

privilege to the House to determine whether matter shall be considered by a standing com

A VOICE PROM INDIANA. Mr. Hanna—I would like to say a word upor this question. Although I am not a Represent ative from Illinois, yet Judge Blodgett holds court for us in the State of Indiana, for it becomes necessary for Judge Gresham and Judge Blodgett to exchange. In this way the Bar of Indiana, so far as they practice in the United States Courts, have become acquainted with Judge Biodgett, and I am frank to say, with Judge Blodgett, and I am frank to say, from my personal acquaintance with him, that he would desire an investigation. I care not what Committee makes the investigation, but it seems to me it would be better to have the investigation by the Committee on the Judicary, because their decision of the case would not be subject to the criticism that might be applied to the decision of a special committee. If one were appointed, it might be said that it was organized at the instance of those who are here for the time being as prosecutors. That is here for the time being as prosecutors. That is no part of the business of the House. I want to see the case fairly, impartially, and fully investigated, and for one I prefer that the investigation shall be made by the Committee on the

Judiciary.

The Speaker—The question is first upon the amendment offered by the grutlemen from Illi-uots, Mr. Burchard, to strike out all that part of the resolution which relates to the appoin ment of a special committee of five, and refe the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary GOES TO THE JUDICIARY. The question was taken on the amendment of

Mr. Burchard, and it was agreed to. tion as amended, and it was agreed to. CLINCHING THE MATTER. Mr. Harrison moved to reconsider the motion by which the resolution was adopted, and also

the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. Springer-I would like to hear the reso lution read as it stands amended.

The Speaker—The resolution was only amended in one particular, which was by striking out

Judiciary."
Mr. Springer—Was it so amended as to au-

thorize the Committee to appoint a sub-com-mittee to carry on this investigation? The Speaker said it was always usual for committees to appoint sub-committees posed it would be done in this case.

CHARTER OAK.

End of the Rearing Farce Recently "Put On" at a Cost of \$40,000—The Law and the Lawyers, Not the Jary, Responsible. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HARTPORD, CONN., Jan. 7.—The Charter Oak

HARTPORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—The Charter Oak conspiracy trial terminated this afternoon, as had been anticipated by all who had closely followed the evidence in this case, in a verdict of acquittal. The same apprehension had been felt of a possible disagreement as to White and Wiggin, owing to their contracts for commissions over salaries in consideration of services in bringing about the contribution of assets by Furber, but, even here, it was believed that the Furber, but, even here, it was believed that the jury would be favorably impressed by the fact that they had drawn nothing under said contracts, they being advised towait until the Company was prosperous. Regarding Walkiey, it has been held for two weeks or more that they was a change of constitution and the has been held for two weeks or more that there was no chance of sonviction, and the prosecution had in the openior speech so indicated. As to Furper, who from the first has been held as the head and front of the conspiracy, it must be admitted that the evidence was extremely favorable toward dissipating the charge of conspiracy, for it showed that every important act he contemplated was first discussed with State officials or other reputable gentlemen, and several important transactions in behalf of the Company resulted beneficially. The charge of Judge Haney, read to the jury at 10 o'clock this forenoon, was a lengthy docu-The charge of Judge Haney, read to the jury at 10 o'clock this forenoon, was a lengthy document, occupying a column and a half of fine type. It was read from manuscript, and was listened to with the closest attention. A slight sensation was apparent in the lower room at intervals on the reading of the Judge's views on some of the more important controverted points, and especially when he sustained the objections by the defense that a fatal error had been made by the State in not supporting the second count with the requisite evidence. The jury retired at 10:45, and at 12:30 saked and were allowed a recess for dinner. They reassembled at 2 o'clock, and at 2:45, after two and one-half hours spent in consultation, entered sembled at 2 o'clock, and at 2 st, after two and one-half hours spent in consultation, entered the court-room and rendered a verdict of not guilty as to all the accused, amid a silence that was almost oppressive. The faces of the defendants brightened, and, after receiving the congratulations of the hosts of friends who surrounded them, they hastened to thank the jury for the verdict. The first was upon the names of all four of the accused, and stood eleven to one for acquittal. The next was taken on the name of Walkiey, and was unanimous for acquittal. Ballots were then taken individually for Furber, Wiggin, and Waite, and on each ballot stood eight to four. Abellot was taken a second time, but altogetheninstead of individually, and the vote stood tendo to two. The final vote was on three names together, and was unanimously in favor of sequittal. Furber and White return to New York and Wiggin to Boston at one. Walkiey is a resident of this State. The expenses of the trial to both sides since the indictment was first brought have been nearly \$40,600.

Self-Made Literary Men.

Mr. Jarses T. Fields writer an interesting letter describing Bayard Taylor's first appearance in Boston. It reminds of now many there are distinguished in American literature who have obtained this position without the aid of a college education. Bayard Taylor was a poor printer's boy, and he became the most versatile of our authors, with a reputation in both continents, aid a position of the highest rank-both in public estimation and in that of his shectates. When he came to Boston, thirty-four years ago, after emerging from obscurity into favor through his own efforts, the two men who were the most active in taking him by the and were Mr. James T. Field, himself then only recently a boobseller's apprentice, and Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, who was superintendent of a Boston newsroom. Many other examples, both earlier and later, will doubtless occur to your reasers. The whole array of emi-

The Cause of the Burning of the Honore Block.

The Post-Office Running Smoothly-The Lew Quarters Not Yet Selected.

The work of getting out the remainder carpets and furniture in the Houore Br carpets and furniture in the Houore Building was resumed vesterday morning, and about as good as completed by evening. Owing to the openness of things about the building, and the practical impossibility of heating all out-doors, the fires were not started in the furnaces, nor will the engineer probably fire up for several days. The first thing to do is to get everything out of the building and the control of the c out of the building, and then to figure up the out of the building, and then to figure up the loss. Before the exact damage can be ascertained, however, it will be necessary to find out just how far the stone walls have been injured, or if they have been injured at all; and to do this the ice, which has formed in masses on their surface, must be knocked off so that the stone faces can be gotten at and inspected. Possibly something in gotten at and inspected. Possibly something in this way will be done to-day. The Underwriters' Committee, consisting of George C. Clarke, Chairman, F. H. James, R. W. Hosmer, C. C. its work with all reasonable expedition. are getting estimates from responsible builders," said Mr. Clarke to the reporter yesterday, "and as soon as we get a satisfactory one there will be nothing to prevent a settlement with the Connecticut Mutual, and they can go ahead and rebuild to suit themselves. The only question to be arrived at is, how much it will cost to put the building back just as it was before, and as

to be arrived at is, how much it will cost to put
the building back just as it was before, and as
soon as that is arrived at, there is nothing to be
dene but to make the settlement at once.

The builders' estimates as to the cost of rebuilding and putting the place in as good condition as it was in before the fire will probably
be furnished in a few days, and, as there is
every indication of a disposition on the part of
the insurance people to impose no unnecessary
delays, but to expedite the business and accommodate the Company and the public as soon as
possible, the day of settlement will not be far
off, and, with the money in hand, Mr. Isham,
the Company's agent, will begin at once to rebuild. His activity, vigor, and push are well
known, and he thinks he can put the building
in as good shape as ever inside of three months.

Col. Greene. President of the Connecticut
Mutual, will probably arrive in the city to-day.

An absorbing question attendant upon every

Mutual, will probably arrive in the city to-day. An absorbing question attendant upon every fire, be it great or small, is,

HOW DID IT BEGIN?

In the case of the Honore Suilding the question is being debated with great warmth and arrimony on both sides of the dispute. And there is a dispute, for every one is expected to take sides in the case of the engineer vs. the carpenter. On one side is the Post-Office, and their opponents are the employes of the Connecticut Mutual.

To get at the meet of the nut which is being

To get at the meat of the nut which is being

opponents are the employes of the Connecticut Mutual.

To get at the meat of the nut which is being cracked between these parties, a bit of description must be indulged in.

Tho boilers are three in number, and extend north and south from the engine-room, which is situated in the centre of the building. No danger was apprehended from these, nor did any originate with them. Extending east from the north end of the boilers is a round iron flue or smoke-pipe about four feet in diameter. This flue runs straight east for some distance, and then turns to the south with the usual elbowjoint. This flue is directly under the main hall, and the elbow-joint is but a few feet from the Dearborn street elevator through which the diames spread to the top story. The fine runs along under the flooring, and is not more than six or eight inches from the joists above. In spite of the fact that this pipe was covered with asbestos, it will be very easy to understand that its heat was very great, and that the joists above which were superheated for a long time previous caught fire immediately above this elbow, and from thence the flames spread to the elevator. In support of this theory there is the very significant fact that the floor of the main hall at this place is completely burnt through, which could not have been the case had the fire originated in the carpenter shop, which is north of this place and separated from the flue by an arched brick wall. For the fire to pass from the carpenter shop to the passage where the flue is it would have to eat its way along the floor and thence up to the ceiling near to the flue. This it did not do, for there still remains a bile of boards across the arches which are unburned. There is also considerable testimony from competent witnesses who saw the fire at its inception.

Mr. Ransom Law, the foreman of the stamptable, was at work up-stairs when he saw smoke coming from below. He ran down-stairs and looked through the glass door of what is known as the little carpenter shop and saw the fire.

as the little carpenter shop and saw the fire. He states positively and without hesitation that the fire at that time was over the flue, and that the carpenter shop was not on fire. This ought to be pretty conclusive, but in addition there is the statement of William Matlack, who was at work at the paper stamptable adjoining the carpenter shop. He also looked through the carpenter shop and saw the fire oversthe boiler. Several of the employes working in the vicinity of the flue have noticed that, underneath where there is no asbestos covering, the flue has frequently been in the condition which they describe as "blue-hot." Neil Fullerton, the carpenter, is positive of this, and Louis Mathews, the plumber, bears out this testimony. It appears that there was a man in the carpenter shop just previous to the sisrin, and he saw no fire there, and no danger of any. The engineer, Mr. Warder is much more heated on this subject than his boilers ever were. He was not in the engine-room, however, at the time of the first alarm, and his testimony on the subject is really not of much value, although his impressions on the subject are exceedingly vivid and emphatic.

A visit to the scene with a lantern and a com-

emphatic.

A visit to the scene with a lantern and a competent guide will convince any reasoning manthat the fire originated at the elbow in the flue mentioned above. After a careful look at the hole in the floor above there can be no escape

mentioned above. After a careful look at the hole in the floor above there can be no escape from this conclusion.

AT THE POST-OFFICE

vesterday work was going on in the old ruts, and very lew effects of the fire, as regards the administration of the office, could be seen. Postmaster Palmer and Mr. Stuart started on their tour of inspection of the locations offered, visiting among other places the old Tabernacle Building, about whose availability they declined to express an opinion. The visits will be continued to-day, and within a very short time the report will be forwarded to Washington. The Postmaster also made a short visit to the Government Building, but could arrive at ho hope of occupying it for some time to come. Nothing definite has been done with reference to a new building as yet.

One of the queer incidents of the fire is connected with the Superintendent of the western room, who, by the way, is an old fireman and a brother of one of the Fire Marshale. When the alarm was first given a "Babcock" was hastily strapped to his back and he was pushed forward to extinguish the blaze. In his excitement he got into the wrong room and was discovered later on gailantly playing against a brick wall and shouting loarsely for help. The brave exfireman had succeeded in completely entangling himself in the hose of the machine and only excaped cremation by the prompt and of his associates.

In the course of his walk through the office the reporter ran afoul of Mike Nugent, the voung man who attempted to turn in the alarm. He it is who is known as "the lad with two keys." He states, however, that he used the right key, and that the box would not open, and hence his run to the Central Station. However that may be, a delay of some ten minutes certainly elapsed before the regular alarm was given.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

At the Headquarters of the Army in the Paimer House work has been resumed without any difficulty, and there is no interruption to business. The only hitch is in the Quartermaster's Department and the Medical Bureau, and their tosses will not have much effect on master's Department and the Medical Bureau, and their losses will not have much effect on the general work of the division. All of the furniture saved has now been moved, and the new quarters are supplied with every requisite convenience.

Magazine by Z. B. Gustafsen, "Maria Brooks was the wife of a Boston tailor. From her, down to Mrs. Stowe and her later sisters, the list is a sirong one. Take, too, the younger writers of Boston to-day. Mr. William D. Howells, like Bayard Taylor, began life in a printing office, and never had the advantages of a university. Mr. T. B. Aldrich got his education only in the schools and in trade, except what he obtained by self-culture, and Mr. G. P. Lathrop is not a college educated man. Mr. F. H. Underwood, the projector and one of the first editors of the Atlantic Monthly, and a very scholarly man, both in taste and achievement, ought to be added to this list of those who were not dependent upon a college education.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Auditor beginning to receive the annual insurance state ments. The first fire company to report is the

American of Chicago.

William T. Moffitt, State Senator-elect from the Twenty-ninth District, to-day filed his resignation as a member of the State Board of Equalization from the Fourteenth District. The Governor will fill the vacancy by appointment.

Certificates of incorporation were filed to-day
by the Gutscrapers' Union and the Socialistic Singing Society, both of Chicago.

The Railroad and Warehouse Co-

were in session to-day, and approved the pay-rolls and bills of the Inspection Department for the last half of December, amounting to \$5,094.30, and the office bills to \$246.28. Thomas W. Porter was promoted from Third to Second Assistant Inspector. Adjourned till to-mor-row.

Assistant Inspector. Adjourned the to-morrow.

The Commissioners of State Contracts met this afternoon and talked a long time about the sixty-pound paper recently received under contract, and rejected. Action was postponed till the Agent could arrive to be heard.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture began to-day, all the members being present except ex-President Reynolds and Vice-President Vittum. The day was devoted to the routine work incident to closing up of the affairs of the present Board, preparatory to the meeting of the new Board next week.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established trauch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated

Brauch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clocs p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays;

J. & H. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN. Newsdealers, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st., near Western-ay.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-ay., corner of Haisted-st.,
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF HA sted, twe-story house and barn, and lot 27x10 y \$2.500. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st. FOR SALE-ON DEARBORN-ST., NEAR CORNEL Thirty-first-st., two-story cottage, 12 rooms, and of 25x110: \$2,500 if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER (33 Clarks) COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-\$1,000 STLL BUY 200 ACRES good timber land in Section 4. 8, and 8, Town Bange 10. in Putham County. III. this is good lam one body. T. B. ROYD, Room 7, 170 Madison st. one body. T. B. BUID, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-R.

FOR SALE-8800-THIS IS A FIRST-CLASS
acre farm 3 miles from depot in Cumberl
County, Ill.; good 3-room framed house, stables, fee
tet., 21 under plow; call and get a bargain: title |
feet. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TWO BRICK HOUSES IN WEST D vision, south of Lake-st., adjoining, for all cash not over \$3,500 each. J. H. KRELER, 163 Clark-st.

West Side. West Side.

TO RENT—\$12 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY
brick dwelling, 13 Filmore-8. \$12, two-story brick,
1941 rving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side. TO RENT-81. SO PER WERK-NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms to gentiemen only: transient gentiemen taken: free, warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-A FOUR STORY AND BASEMEN building, 20270, with two vaults, on Flith-av. WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-WE CANNOT BEGIN TO supply the drinand for rooms for light house keeping on the South, North, and West Sides. Those having the above should call on us at once and secure

having the above should call on us at once and secure reliable tenants. 1809M RENTING AND BOARDING RICHARD.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLE. Wann, a room furnished, with or without board. State terms and full particulars of location, etc. Address K 60, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-I WOULD BE GRATEFUL TO THE WRETCH
who robbed me Mouday afternoon at "The Fair"
of a black velvet potemonnaie trimmed with seel bead
tassels and chain if he, she, or it would return the
same and set a nuitable reward, as there were papers
and a key in it of value to no one but myself. MISS J.
C. HENRY, 18 kldridge-court.

OST-ON TUESDAY MORNING, 7TH INST., ON
Michigan-av., a ladies mink fur collar. Return
to 441 Michigan-av., and receive reward.

LOST-A BEACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG ANswering to the name of Bounce. Any one returning him to 607 Wabash-av. will be sultably rewarded.

LOST-SATURDAY NIGHT FROM 1461 SOUTH
Dearborn-st. a Scotch terrier: had on nickelplated collar inscribed "1 am L.—R.—" dog; whose
dog are you?" Return to above address or FHANK C.
COOPER, Tribune Building, and receive sultable reward.

plated collar inscribed of am L. R. adog; whose dog are you?" Return to above address or FHANK C. COOPER, Tribune Building, and receive suitable reward.

LOST-ON SATURDAY LAST, A. GORDON SETTLY for dog; had on i ickel-plated collar with owners name. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to 388 Jearborn-av.

OST-A RIGHT-HAND OTTER FUR GLOVE ON L. West Washington-st., east of Union Park, between 3 and 50 clock Tuesday acremoon. Finder will be suitably revealed the suitably revealed to the suitable to the s

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums to suit. Apply to UNION TRUST DO., 135 South Clark-st. TO LOAN-\$1,000 TO \$2,000 AT 7 PER CENT, 8 T or 5 years, on Chicago real estate. Also, other small sums. H. M. SHERWOOD, Room 7, 70 State-st. TO LOAN-MONEY ON FURNITURE, MACHIN Tery, and other good colisterals. JAMES B. STO-REY, 84 Lagale-st. Room 24.
TO LOAN-ON IMPROVED CPTY REAL ESTATE, 31,000, 81,200, 82,200, and 85,000 at current rates. Noney in Land. TULKER & BONO. 102 Washington-st. Money in East. Tuth KR & BONE, 102 Washington-st.

W ANTED—A LOAN FUR THIRES OR FIVE
years, \$1,500. Will pay 8 per cent, no commissions; secured by Sofect on Indiana-av.; title perfect.

Address K 58, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

NOTEPAPER BY THE QUIRE 54. CHEAPER BY the package of ream: enfelores as a pack; ol books taken in trade or cash paid for them. GILBERT II South Clark-st.

5.000 BUOKS AT HALP PRICE—ALDINE SIL: Ivring's works. 5t a vol.: Waverly Novel. 2 vols. 5t is vol.: Waverly Novel. 2 vols. 5t is in the light of them. Sil: Ivring's works. 5t a vol.: Waverly Novel. 2 vols. 5t is in the light of the light of

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE
State desiring the services of a live, energetic corresponding at the Capital during the coming session of
the Legislaure may be supplied ory addressing CORRESPONDENT, care of Carrier No. 4. Springfield, III.

WANTED—SHOW WINDOW AND CASE ROOM
for a watchmaker and opticise; eligible locality
required. Address & 76. Tribune office. OFFICE PUBLITURE.

FOR SALE-VERY LOW-50 FEET OF ELEGANY black walnut bank counter and raining, with place glass. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st. INSTRUCTION.

ELEGRAPHY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, fating them for anisyment. Apply 52 201 Knot Ohio-st.

WANTED-MALE H WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN GR Tribune office.

W ANTED—AN ACCURATE CLERK WHO WRITEN A rapid and legible hand, and who is willing to work for a low salery; best of references required. Address, stating salary expected, K 83, Tribune office.

W ANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house a young man to sasist on books; must be well recommended. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, K 63, Tribune office. WANTED-A MAN WHO IS QUICK AND CO rect in adding long columns; state experien-reference, age, and salary expected. K.57. Tribune

WANTED-20 FIRST-CLASS WEAVERS AT WALLATT, Superingender, Wassew, Ill. J. M. GE-W ANYED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD RX-W perience in a job office both as compositor and press feeder can find a steady situation by applying as Boom 11, 57 Washington-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS SOLIC flor of collections for a law office. Address in 77. Tribune office. WANTED-A BOY FOR A DRUG STORE; MUST speak English and German; one who has some experience in the business preterred. Address & 64. WANTED-A GOOD, ENERGETIC AGENT TO self goods for wholesale house, partly on railroad, balance with buggy; state experience. K 65, Tribune.

WANTED-F. & A. MASONS FOR TRAVELING salesmen; capable men can secure paying positions. Apply at leg LaSalle-st., Room 42. WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG MAN, WITH experience, as head watter is a first-class family hotel. Address & &, 7ribune office.

WANTED—WAITED—WAITER AT EXCHANGE RESTAU-rant, Union stock Yards. JOHN STEPHENS. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO CUT and peel 10 acres of basket willows 40 miles out. Apply at 125 south Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A WOMAN COMPETENT TO DO THE whole general work in a cottage house, four in family, at less Arnoid-st., near Thirty-fifth; geogous and froner, and good references demanded. Call any hour day or evening. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL W ANTED-A Mail AS COMPANION FOR AN invalid lady. Must be capable, and bring best of references. Apply by letter, stating wages expected, to K 7s, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE. Way work in a small family; wages \$2.59 per week. WANTED-A GOOD SERVANT GIRL AT 44 West Jackson-st. WANTED-AT 339 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPE-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 6114 Pulton-st. W housework. 6114 Fulton-st.
WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 294 State-st. WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, also a dining-room girl, at 280 On-tario-st., North Side. WANTED-A PASTRY COOK (FEMALE) AT WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-& GOOD COOK FOR A BOARDING
house; good wages; German or Irish preferred
Call at 226 North Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH fron, and do the general work of a small family see West Harrison-st. WANTED-SEVERAL GOOD SEAMSTRESSES TO sew on costumes. Mrs. C. OEHM, 294 State-st. WANTED-SMALL GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child for her board and clothes by a private family. Apply at 536 Elife av.

W ANTED-A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 103 Michigan-st

SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MA thoroughly conversals with general office wor especially Board of Trade business, as a compete bookkeeper. Address & 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GARDENER
S References. Address Box 63, Lake Forest, III. Miscellanepus.
Situation wanted—to architects—by arsi-class architectural draughtsmas. Address 55, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE CITY TO DO general housework in a small family; good wages would like to go in five or six weeks. For reference please direct to Mr. D. S. COOK, Whitewater, Wis. SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small American family. Freeze call at 318 North Carpenter-st., near Chicago-av. OITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIR of for second or general housework; good reference Please call at 421 West Harrison-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD SWE.
Sh girl to do second work or general housework
Apply at 120 North Wells-at, basement. SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK WASH AN cellent references. SI East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WAYTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL
to do gen van housework in a smail, respectable,
private factor, Address 57 Waller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
girl to cook, wash, and iron. Call, for two days, as
1279 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO
cook, wash, and iron in a first-class family; best of
reference. Call or address 1473 Shurtleft-sty. O cook, wash, and iron in a first-class family, best of reference. Call or address 1873 Shurtherf-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECOND OF general housework; references if demanded. Call at 1463 Butterfield-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK On a first-class family or boarding-house. Call or address No. 88 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or general housework in an Amorican family. Call at 587 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND West Madison-st. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THEOROUGHLY competent cook, washer, and fromer. Best of clip references from former employers. Steady home required. 201 Calumct-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOR-cral housework. Call at 288 Calumet-sy.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS STATACIAN WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS STATACIAN WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS STATACIAN WANTED—BY AN EXTRA GOOD SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXTRA GOOD Scheduling girl, competent for fart-class work; Soul Side preferred. Call at 145 Twentieth-8t.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TIP-TOP GERMAN girl, not afraid to work, at fair wages. Call at 145 Twentieth-8t.

Twentieth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN
Widow lady as housekeeper; references exchanged.
Address or call evenings. Mrs. M. C. Dz PUUY, 1008
south Dearborn-st. Employment Agencies.

Situation wanted—By A Good-competent Scotch girl as second girl and waitress in private family: good reference. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 216 North Clark-st.

Situations wanted—Pamilies in Need of good Scandinavian or German female help, can be supplied at G. Duske's Office, No, 115 Milwaukes-ay.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYIST,
Clerk, or housekeeper, or any position which as intelligent, industrious lady can all. Address M, 237
Greenoush-st., Milwankee, Wis. BOARDING AND LODGING,

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS
5 board, with room, 54 to 58 per week, with use of plane and bath; day board, \$3.50. Diano and bath; day board, \$3.50.

Hotela.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-97.—

Single. warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$8 per week.
Twenty-one mest-lickets, \$3.50. Transleads, \$1 per day.

N EVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WABASH-AV.

N Dear Monroe-at.—Good rooms and board, \$4.81, 25.

\$1.50 per day: a liberal reduction to weekir buanzers.

SANDS HOUSE. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND

Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low-rates.

Translent, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and sec.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-87. RIGHT Or
rooms with board, \$5 to \$7 per week; translent, \$1.50

per day.

BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE Pramily, on the North Side, not north of Chicago-av. west uf Dearborn: state terms. A 33, Tribune office. A LARGE STOCK OF THE POPULAR

KIMBALL PIANOS.

Parties wishing to buy on installments can be accommodated.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

A CHOICE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S.

UPBIGHT PIANOS.

OF FIRST-CLASS MARRS,
but little used, good as new, with he sold on monthly payments, if required.

Curner state and Adams-sta.

WANTED-HORSE-ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD road horse, not less than 15% hands, words, sound, and clod, that can true a full mine, words, see less, and wishes to sell at a bargain for cash, will find a purchaser by addressing, with full purcheulars and price, K 5t, I ribune office,

FOR SALE. HOTELYHI
FOR SALE - A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO
Tribune for the year 15:31 price. 5:02 and had a BALL
CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLATHES BY SEY ing a letter to J. GELDER, Sta State-st. Orders mail promotily attended to

The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID. dition, twelve pages.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIB

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F.T.M ADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bate
B. MARLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange. 449 S
HENRY F. GILLIG. Agent.
han Francisco. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre

Haverly's Thentre. reet, corner of Monroe. Engageme atre Company. "Hurricanes." After Heoley's Theatre.

The treet, between Clark and LaSaile. En at of Hess Opers Company. Afternoon of Kormandy." Evening. "Bohemia"

Academy of Music. ted street, between Madison and Mon ntertainment. Afternoon and evening

Metropolitan Theatre, lark street, opposite Sherman House, tainment. Afternoon and evening.

White Stocking Park Lake shore, foot of Was

West End Opera House. Nos. 431 and 433 West Madison street. e Swedish Wonder, in feats of Legerdems WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879.

The people of Atlanta, Gs., are enjoying the people of Atlanta, Gs., are enjoying the luxury of good skating for the first time in twenty years, and there is a bright side to the picture of suffering among the poor presented by this unparalleled cold term afforded in the reflection that ice will be cheaper in that region next summer than ever-before as thousands of tons are now being cut.

The royal rake of Holland, King Will IAM III., was yesterday married to the Princess Adelaide Emma Wilhelmia Teresa, daughter of Prince Ground Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The bride is sweet, tender and 20; the groom tough and 62. Ther may be political reasons for such a mar-riage; it is difficult to imagine any other

The case of Judge BLODOTT is by the action of the House yesterday placed in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, the lawfully-constituted investigators of that body, who may be relied on to carefully examine and impartially report upon such evidence as may be brought before them touching the truth or falsity of the charges. It is probable that a Sub-Committee will be deputed to proceed to Chicago and receive

A decision rendered yesterday by the Appellate Court is calculated to bring peace and ontentment to the minds of the bondsmen of DAVID A. GAGE, who are now assured that the thing which they signed and thought a bond was of no such effect, and they are held to be free from any liability thereon. It will be remembered that the bond was signed in blank, and filled out afterwards and it is for this reason that the Court holds the instrument to be void and of no force.

cheek to ask the House to appoint a Committee to investigate his morals and repor thereon,—a thing which the House declined to do. It would cost \$20,000 to send a Committee to New Orleans for the purpose of whitewashing ACRLEN, and the gar not worth the candle. Besides, it would establish an undesirable censorship over the private conduct of members, few of whom could stand this sort of thing. It is cheaper and safer to let ACKLEN go unvindicated.

Next to being President of a savings bank and safely quartered in foreign lands, the Commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank in Washington have had one of the pleasantest situaons going. In the past five years they have "wound up" things very successfully. Their total expenses foot up \$318,753, and if there should not be enough remaining out of the assets, originally estimated at \$2,500, 000, to maintain this rate of winding up, the depositors might be assessed for the bal

The defendants to the indictment charging conspiracy upon the former officers of the Charter Oak Insurance Company—Messrs. FURBER, WALKELEY, WHITE, and WIGGINwere yesterday acquitted by the jury in the trial that has been pending for several weeks past in Hartford. The defense enjoyed the benefit of eminent and able counsel, and every loophole in the law or weak point in every loophole in the law or wantage. On the other side the case was not managed with equal vigor and ability, and the verdic of acquittal is therefore not surprising.

We print this morning an interesting in terview with Judge Caron relative to the treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Judge Caron, having taken pains to post himself regarding this matter during a visit to Hawaii, is able to give an intelligent opinion as to the effect of the treaty. He takes issue with Secretary Suranax on the question of advantage to the United States, and shows wherein rec-iprocity with the Sandwich Islands has been and must continue to be a decided benefit to

credit is due to the citizens of Kearney, Neb., and vicinity for their steady resistance of a strong temptation to mrive at justice by a stort cut. They have in their midst average of the most atrocious criminals pesides several other persons; and also th

ment to save the law that

has resulted in a knockdown in favor of the opponents of Logan. The forces of the latter were concentrated in the contest for the Speakership upon Isaac L. Monason, of Morgan County, whose re-election as the caucus nominee for Speak-er of the House would have been a pronounced Logan victory. His defeat is is therefore a Logan defeat, and the success of Mr. James, of Lake County, who receive the support of the anti-Logan element, encouragingly confirmatory of the doubts expressed regarding Locan's ability to con-trol the cancus nomination for United States Senator.

The three gentlemen who have not themselves as candidates for the United States Senate, to be confirmed or rejected by the Wisconsin Legislature, are all represented at Madison, either in person or by proxy, even before that body is organized. Mr. KEYES resides there, and knows the ins and outs of Wisconsin politics better than any other man in the State. He has taken command in person, and, if he handles his troops as effectually for himself as he has often done for others, he will do well. Senator Howe's interests are in charge of three of the best managers in the State on the Republican side, except Mr. KEYES, to-wit: the Hon. Horace Rubles, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Col. JAMES H. Howe, formerly Attorney-General, and better known as the General Manager the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; and the Hon. PHILETOS SAWYER, who was for ten years a member of Congress from the Oshkosh District. These are able discreet, and experienced politicians, who have the great advantage of a thorough ac quaintance with the people of the State, and are recognized at home and abroad as men of character and influence. MATT CARPENTER's case seems to be in the hands of a fev obscure politicians from Milwaukee, who labor under the double disadvantage o being strangers to most of the members of the Legislature and having a broken-down horse to train.

The Milwaukee Sentinel and the Chicag Inter-Ocean have been earnestly urged, as we may without exaggeration say affection ately importuned, to give the history of the Congressional Salary-Grab bill; and al-though large stockholders in both concerns were leading actors in the concoction and passage of that bill we have not been able to induce either of these personal organs to publish an account of it. This is to be reretted the more because both of thos organs" could relate the bottom facts and give the true inwardness of the "grabbery' from the personal knowledge of the two gentlemen who completely control and partly

own them.

In the absence thereof we will give a stat ment of the matter taken from the Congres sional Record, and the Washington specia of the time, and the recollection of persons who were there.

In January, 1871, the Legislature of Illinois elected John A. Logan Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1871. He took his seat in December, 1871. The dates have an importance. Near the close of that Con gress the scheme was proposed to increas the annual pay of Senators and Representa-tives from \$5,000 to \$7.500. MATT CARPEN TER of Wisconsin and JOHN A. LOGAN in the Senate, and BEN BUTLER of Massachusetts and CHARLEY ELDREDGE of Wisconsin in the House, were the chief engineers and in Committee of the Whole in the House where no record of the yeas and nays is made, the scheme was easy to carry. When, however, the bill got out of Committee and where the yeas and mays could be called for, its "friends" weakened, and it failed. The rascally grab was defeated on several votes. Finally, however, it was oncluded to get the matter before a "conference committee,"—which is the trick ger erally resorted to in order to pass indefens ble bills. Originally BUTLER's Grab bill raised the salaries of Senators and Representatives to \$8,000 a year. The Legislativ Appropriation bill passed the House without neluding any provision for increase of the pay of members, under the expectation that the Senate would include it among the mendments to the bill. The Senate refused to do this, but otherwise amended the bill. in committee the House, on motion by Bur-LEB, added to the Senate amendment one increasing the pay of members of Congress in the future, and also backward for two years, to \$7,500 a year for each member

and members had to vote by yeas and nays, they again weakened, and BUTLER's salarygrab was reluctantly negatived.
On the 1st of March BUTLER explained to the House that it was necessary to adopt ome such amendment at that stage of the bill or the increase of salaries would ost. If the House would vote for any sum, t made no difference what, the bill could given to a conference committee, and the full grab desired could be secured. The House reconsidered the vote rejecting the grab, and, after painfully-protracted proceedings, raised their pay to \$6,500 a year, and it was passed in that form. When this amendment reached the Senate, it was reected. This was exactly as BUTLER and "grabbers" designed. The bill was then referred to a "conference commitee," according to the original plot, consistng of MORRILL of Maine, CARPENTER of isconsin, and BAYARD of Delaware, of the Senate, and BEN BUTLER, SAM RANDALL, and GARFIELD, of the House. This Committee reported back a provision fixing the salary a

When the bill was reported to the House

\$7,500, and dating the increase back but years. This report was adopted in both Houses, and the grab was complete. In the Senate, the vote on adopting the report of the Conference Committee, which had raised the salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500 year, and made it grab backward two years, was: Yeas, 36; nays, 27. We ask particular attention to this vote. Those voting year

were: Logan, Ill.,
Machen, Ky.,
Morrill, Me.,
Norwood, Ga.,
Nye, Nev.,
Oscorn, Fla.,
Pool, N. C.,
Ransom, N. C.,
Rice, Ark., Alcorn, Miss.,
Ames, Miss.,
Bayard, Del.,
Blair, Mo.,
Brownlow, Tenn.,
Caldwell, Kan.,
Canseron, Pa.,
CANFENTER, Wis.,
Clayton, Ark.,
Cooper, Tenn.,
Davis, Ky.,
Flanagan, Tex.,
Gilbort, Pla., Ransom, N. C., Rice, Ark., Robertson, S. C., Sawyer, S. C., Spencer, Ala Spencer. Ala., Stewart, Nev., Stockton. N. J., Tipton, Neb., Trumbull, Ill., Vickers, Md., West, La.

ted,-BAYARD and RANSOM. Not one

from the Treasury, in addition to his regular pay, the \$5,000 back-grab, and, though he not take his seat until December, 1871, he drew both regular, and extra, and back pay from March, 1871, -nine months before took his seat or served a day in the

During the weeks that CARPENTER, and Lo ean, and Services were plotting with BEN BUTLER to perpetrate this legislative fraud upon the Public Treasury of \$5,000 each man, the Legislature of Illinois was electing RICHARD J. OGLESBY to the Senate in place of TRUMBULL, who had united with LOGAN and CARPENTER in the "grab." And OGLESBY took his seat in the Senate, the first egislative action he was called up form was to urge and aid the passage of a bill repealing, so far as it could be done, the "Salary-Grab" act. It required consider-able effort. The "grabbers" united and voted down every proposition to make them refund the money, and finally, when the bill was amended to permit them to hold on to the \$5,000 dishonest back-psy, they voted, in obedience to the universal and angry popuar demand, to reduce the future salary that it had been before the Grab act pass Every man who voted for the salary-gr

knew that his compensation was already fixed by law. He knew that, after he had served two years, to vote himself in the last ours of his term an extra compens vering the previous two years, was a dis onorable and dishonest act, and for him to vote for a repeal of the law-he to retain the \$5,000—was a full confession that knew the money had been improperly obtained. The plea that it had cost a Senato \$5,000 to get elected was neither a legal no a moral defense for pillaging the Treasury.

We have already noticed that Senat

OGLESBY was one of the foremost and m active Senators in having the "Salary-Grab act repealed. There is another candidate for Senator who had a hand in that matter. Mr. FARWELL was a member of the House at that time. During the entire proceedings on that

"Salary-Grab" act BUTLER got no aid from FARWELL. He did not vote for the swindle at any time nor in any form. When Congress adjourned, the Treasury Department decided that the money belonged to the members, and that the only way to refuse it was to draw the money and pay it back into the Treasury. So Mr. FARWLEL received the check for the money from the Sergeant-at-Arms and remitted the same to the Treasurer, and had it in this way returned to the public

Senators and Representatives to a lar nmber adopted the same course. Their ames are on record; but he who desires to know the names of the men who honestly restored the money which the grabber forced upon them will look in vain in th list for the names of John A. Logan or MATT H. CARPENTES. The historian search the records in vain for any disclaimer (or return of the money) on the part of either of these men. How sublime is the language of Locax on the moral degradation of th age. Speaking of the "Black Republicano of Illinois" and Gov. Bissell, he used this

language:
Were I standing in the unenviable light in which they stand. I would prefer to clothe myself in sackcioth and sahes, and weep between the porch and the altar for my transgressions, as an accessory to one of the most unparalleled instances of disregard of moral obligations in the history of man's achievements of power.

Still, while weeping "between the porch and the altar," he holds on to the \$5,000

salary-grab. And further—as Logan said Mr. Speaker. my heart grows sick, and I turn away from the thoughts of this bold and unprecedented act, unparalleled in the history of civilized and enlightened governments, with feelings of commiseration and sorrow.

the \$5,000.

Nevertheless, his own faith has never been strong enough to induce him to return that \$5,000 to the Treasury of the nation where

it rightfully belongs,
The General Assembly of Illinois is soon to pass upon the question whether RICHARD J. OGLESBY shall be ejected from the Senate for voting for the repeal of the Salary-Gral bill, and John A. LOGAN elevated to his place for supporting the "steal" and fobbing the money. The people of Illinois are looking with inquisitive eyes to see what record their representatives make on this delicate ques

ADDITIONAL SILVER LEGISLATION. The statement comes from Washington that Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT intends to devot his energies during the remainder of the ses sion to securing the passage of the Silver bill which he introduced before the holidays; that five members of the Banking and Currency Committee are already pledged to it so that only one more vote is necessary to obtain a favorable report; and, finally, that the prospect for the passage of the bill is good in both the House and the Senate. This may be taken as Mr. Hewirr's view, and we may be permitted to doubt its accuracy, inasmuch as the bill in hand is de signed to practically demonstize the silver dollar under the pretense of convertibility.

Any such measure is so flagrantly at varian with the popular sentiment that we do no believe either House will pass it. Mr. Hewitt assumes in his preamble that the gold dollar is the sole unit of value,—an assumption which ignores the purpose and effect of the act restoring the standard silver dollar. On the basis of this assumption his bill provides that the silver dollars shall be redeemed in gold at the Sub-Treasury of New York when presented in sums of \$100 and multiples thereof. It is true that Mr. HEWITT has sought to conceal the real purpose as we have stated it by making his bill provide also that silver dollars shall be paid out in exchange for gold when the latter be presented in similar sums for exchange into silver; but it is with the knowledge that, under the present relations of gold and silver, there will be no gold seeking exchange for silver except for small-change purpose and hence the purport of the bill is simply to redemption for silver in gold, and th pave the way for the retirement of the legal-tender silver dollar. To make this purpose the more certain of accomplishment, his bill further provides that the existing law requiring a coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 and not more than \$4,000,000 of standard silver a month shall be repealed, and that thereafter only such standard silver dollars shall be coined as may be absolutely

The passage of this deceptive hitle bill The passage of this deceptive; httle bill of Mr. Hawrra's would place in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury the prevention of any issue or circulation of the silver dollars, for that official would be the judge of the "demand." Indeed, it is doubtful whether a Secretary of the Treasury favorable to the double standard could keep the silver dollars in circulation under the owner. silver dollars would seek the Treasury in exchange for gold, because the bullion value of the latter is larger than the bullion value of the former. It is equally certain that the gold dollars would not seek the Treasury to be exchanged into silver dollars on account then, would be the disappearance of present limited stock of silver dollars coinage thereof would stop under the of the new law; and there would be action on the part of this country toring the old ratio of values ing a new demand for silver and diminishing the demand for gold. Mr. Hawri's proposed law would also destroy the vitality and usefulness of the double standard (1) by recognizing the gold dollar as the sole unit of value, and (2) by giving the creditor in stead of the debter the option, and thus orcing a reliance upon a single standard of the dearer metal. In one word, the bill one a law would bring about as exclusive and permanent a gold basis, with the incidental miseries of increased debts and doing busi-ness on a falling market, as if the silver dollar should be wiped out altogether.

A Silver bill much more likely to find favo

at the hands of Congress as well as from the people is that framed by Mr. Lathrop, the mber from the Fourth Illinois District Mr. LATHBOP's bill is entitled "An act to place the silver comage of the United States upon the basis of its intrinsic value," and provides generally for free coin age and the elevation of the pres-ent subsidiary silver to the same relative weight and standard of the silver dollar. The only charge to be made for mintage is that for refining and separating when the silver brought to the mint is not of the proper standard. It is only through the passage of this or a similar bill that genuine remonetization of silver in this country can be secured, for it is only under such conditions as this bill provides that silver will be on a plane with gold, which is the only rational construction of the double standard. Then would be restored for the first time the option of paying in either metal, for then for the first time would it be possible and easy to obtain either metal. The operation of such a law, too, will be the quickest and most direct way of restoring the equilibrium of bullion values between gold and silver. The coinage of silver dollars during the past ten months has not equaled the current production of American mines; there has been no draft upon the European stock of silver in dist but a further contribution to that stock by export from this country; indeed, there has scarcely been so large a consumption of silver for coinage purposes as there was during the coinage of subsidiary silver prior to the passage of the act restoring the silver dollar; hence there has been nothing to check the decline in the bullion value silver. Under the operation of free coinage, however, the demand for that metal for monetary use would exceed the native supply, soon exhaust the European surplus which was the result of German demonetize tion, and speedily restore silver to the same relative value it had previous to its disuse in Germany by creating a new demand therefor equal to the extent of demonetization else where. When this state of things shall have been brought about, it will only be necessary to adopt in this country the Euro-

pean ratio of 151 to 1 in order to secure the actual presence of the double standard as it exists to-day in France, It may be that it will not be possible to secure any additional legislation on the silver question during the short life of the present Congress; but, if there be any, Mr. La-THROP's bill is more likely to pass than Mr. HEWITT'S, and the latter or

whether the former can pass or not. DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCES. It is an interesting feature of politics in the South that the papers in that section are casting about to see where they can best make their alliances in the next Presidential contest, and are warmly discussing the ques tion whether they shall go with the Eastern or Western Democrats. In South Carolins the discussion is growing quite interesting,most influential paper on the Atlantic coast south of Richmond, having come out boldly in favor of affiliation with the Eastern Democracy, by which it means the Democracy of New England, New York, and New Jersey Its proposition, however, is not received with perfect unanimity among the rural fire-eaters. The Greenville News replies that such an affiliation would be insulting to the feelings and intelligence of the Southern people, and its reasons for this declaration are that New Eagland has made war upon Southern institutions, interests, and trade for fifty years by the imposition of burden some tariffs, by financial schemes which con centrated the money power in its hands, by warring upon the South and its institution of Slavery, and by subjecting it to a military despotism. To all this fanfarronade the News and Courier makes a pat reply when it informs its contemporary that the West has done no more for the South than the East, in peace or in war, and that Lincoln, Grant, Morton, and Sherman

are a sufficient set-off to STEVENS, EDMUNDS and BLAINE. Two other papers, the Columbia Straight-Out and the Columbia Register also protest against the News and Courier' proposition, and take the ground that, as it holds the balance of power, the South must not enter into any entangling alliances with any section, but observe a strict neutrality and when the time comes to act go solidly to that man whose election will be best for the interests of the South, and thus "com port with the dignity, honor, and best interests of the whole country,"—the position of these papers evidently being that what is for the best interests of the South will be fo the best interests of the whole country. The News and Courier, however, which is very practical, and recognizes that money is about the only thing now that is necessary to the South, sinks its antipathies and answers that the only thing that can benefit the South is a straight-out Democratic plat-form from the money-centre. It is not remarkable that it should have this feeling that money is the cure, not the root, of all evils, for the very effort which the people of South Carolina have made through such in-famous, means to establish the supremacy of the white-race and the political solidification of the South has destroyed the sources of the south has destroyed the sources of the south and industry. Every incentive to labor having been taken away from the negro, who is the sole reliance of the State for work, business has steadily diminished until it is substantially at an end. The lazy whites have no idea of working, and nothing could be finer, therefore, then a close affilia-tion with the money-centres of the East, and the election of an Administration which would secure them large appropriations and

possibly the payment of their

ments of one part of the South. It says: ments of one part of the South. It says:

What we melet on is that whatever the faults.

New England (without New York), the South
nearer to that section of the country, in purpoand mode of thought, than to Illinois and Wiscosin. Massachusetts is closer to South Caroli
than Michigan is, for Massachusetts was wiCarolina in the Revolution, and has given to Sou
Carolina some of her worthlest sons. Beyon
this, the one thing to look to is, where are to
broadest thought and highest culture, and the evi
dent purpose to frown down whatever underminisociety and destroys trade.

Mr. Webster in his famous reply the

HAYNE, brought out the same sentiment:
"Let me remind you," said he, "that in
early times no States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and feeling, than
Massachusetts and South Carolina. Shoulder
to shoulder they went through the Revolution; hand in hand they stood round the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support Unkind feeling, if it exist, alienation, and distrust are the growth unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown." The sentiment of affiliation with the East, however, is circumscribed within rigid geo-graphical limits. The old Revolutionary States stretching along the Atlantic coast Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Carolina, and a part of Georgia-so far as they have any attachment to the North, turn to New York and New England. The states in the Mississippi Valley, however have no sympathy with the East socially, politically, and commercially. They turn to the West, and these respective tendencies are every day expressed with more and more earnestness by the Southern press. It will majority of the people of the North with what section of the Democracy the North makes its alliances; but, so far as South Carolina is concerned, the eternal fitness things would suggest that the Bourbons that State should lose no time in making offensive and defensive alliance with the Tammany Democracy. Their methods are the same, and they both display the same irresistible gravitation towards corrup and general scoundrelism in politics. ssociation would be mutually In consideration of the money and influence furnished by the Tammany Democrats, th South Carolina Bourbons could teach ther many new and interesting devices for stuffing ballot-boxes and disfranchising Repub cans which would be new even to Tar

THE AFFRONT TO GEN. GRANT. In our recent editorial comments upon the affront offered to Gen. Grant by the boorish National bigots of Cork, we were not then in possession of the exact language or sentiments expressed by the General that led to this disgusting display of religious spleen. The speech in which occurred the remark that so inflamed the Nationals of Cork was delivered before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 29, 1875, and, as our correspondent who has kindly furnished us with the extract remarks, was one of the best the General has ever made, in this, that it was the longest and seemed the most pungent, pointed, and prac-tical. The following is the extract:

tical. The following is the extract:

... Now, in this year of our national ence, I believe it a good time to begin the wor strengthening the foundation of the house of menced by our patriotic forefathers 100 years at Concord and Lexington. Let us all labor to all needful guarantees for the more perfect set yof free thought, free speech, and a free proure morais, unfettered religious sentiments, of equal rights and privileges to all men, is appective of nationality, cotor, or religion. Courage free schools, and resolve that not dollar of money appropriated to their support, matter how raised, shall be appropriated to support of any sectarian school. Resolve either the State or nation, or both combined, a support institutions of learning sufficient to aff to every child growing up in the land the optunity of a good, common-school education, mixed with secturian, pagan, or stheistical ten Leave the matter of religion to the family circumstants. And the private schools supported tirely by private contribution. Keep the Chand State forever reparata. With these treip by private contribution. Keep the Church and State forever separate. With these safe-gnards. I believe the battles which created as "The Army of the Tennessee" will not have been fought in vain.

The sentiments expressed in the above ex-

tract are the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people, and no man could advocate the doctrines which Gen. Grant deprecates without meeting with swift con-demnation. In putting this affront upon him, therefore, the fanatical bigots of Cork have put an affront upon the American people. Gen. Grant made no discrimination in his remarks against Catholics. The views which he expressed apply with just as much force to Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Jews, Mormons, and Nothingarians as to Catholics, and the latter are no more justied in insulting him than the former would be. Gen. GRANT has nothing to take back. His declaration is in perfect accord with the sentiment of the American people, and they would hold him responsible if he should would hold him responsible if he should change or recall a word of it. The fanatics of Cork will do no good by their contemp tible conduct, nor can any person in this country who indorses them expect to retain the sympathy of the American people. We do not remember that this speech ever elicited the slightest adverse criticism from any class of the people of this country.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

It is to the credit of the American people that the highest judicial tribuval of the nation has decided, with the unanimous concurrence of all the Judges, that polygamy is unlawful in the Territory of Utah as well as in other portions of this country. Some people will be surprised that any such depeople will be surprised that any such de-cision was necessary, and others, who have come to acquiesce in polygamy as a part of the Mormon religion, and to regard Utah as the home of Mormonism, will feign aston-ishment, and perhaps feel some apprehen-sion at taking a stand against that established nstitution. To both of these classes a brief statement of the law of the case will present

the matter clearly.

The Constitution of the United States pro vides that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States." It is the duty of Congress to provide laws for the governing of organized Territories. Among the laws thus passed at the instance of public morals and public welfare is one which provides that "Every person having a husband or wife living who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exlusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, and by imprisonment for a term not more than five years." Since the passage of this law in 1862, as well as before, po lygamy has been tolerated in Utah Territory lygamy has been tolerated in Utah Territory as a part of the religion of the Mormons, and an impression has taken a hold among the Mormons that they will be protected in the continued practice of polygamy by the constitutional provision that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." There was a conviction of one REYNOLDS under the statute prohibiting hierary. He corried the ing bigamy. He carried the c Supreme Court of Utah, and the

ence in religious beliefs and institutions.
All these Courts successively have held that a plea of religious conviction is not a valid a plea of religious conviction is not a valid defense for any practice which the laws de-fine as criminal. Good government, good morals, and good sense alike demand this construction of the constitutional prorision; otherwise religious convic could be made the cover of all the crimes in the calendar, and enable men and women to kill, torture, mutilate, steal, and indulge in all sorts of lewd and lecherous practices which, at one time and another, have been sanctioned by so-called religions sects. There is nothing in the United States law, or the judicial construction thereof, which is calculated to interfe with the free practice of the Mormon relig on, except in so far as that religion pre ends to protect a practice which is emned by good morals and the best inter of the community, and even a large faction of the Mormon Church deny that polygamy is a necessary practice in the Church.

The construction and enforcement of this law against bigamy are two very different things in Utah; but, now that the validity of the statute has been confirmed by Court of last resort, that fact certainly ought to promote a more active interference of the authorities to prevent the infraction of the law. Perhaps it would be unwise to open up a general and unrelenting prosecution against all persons now prosecution against all persons now living in a polygamous state; such an attempt would probably meet with stubborn resistance, and might work great injury to many deluded but dependent and helpless women. But a proper enforcement of the law as to all future polygamous marriages will confine the evil whe altimately eradicate it. The doctrines and practices of the Reformed Mormons will be of great assistance to the work carried on in this spirit, and the policy should be openly ligated and rigidly enforced of pu promulgated and rigidly enforced of pun ing to the full extent of the law all pen who shall be guilty of contracting bigs

It is said to be the intention of the Democra members of the Wisconsin Legislature to give their vote for United States Senator to the Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee. Mr. MITCHELL is well known to the people of West as the President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and as the richest man probably) west of the Great Lakes. He was fou years in Congress, from '71 to '75, and if elected would make an excellent Senator. He is one of the few honest-money Democrats in Wisconsin, and when the last State Convention of that party and when the last State Convention of that party promulgated its soft-money theories, with the hope of catching the Greenback vote, Mr. MITCHELL refused to give his consent to such repudiation of the Democratic creed and traditions. A solid vote for Mr. MITCHELL now for United States Senator by the Democrats would be an evidence of returning reason after

New York Mail: " A New York firm re New York Man: "A New York from Re-ceived a dispatch from Chicago proposing a shipment of 200,000 bushels of corn to Balti-more. The New York firm inquired, 'Why to Baltimore in preference to New York?' The reply was, 'Transportation to Baltimore is a half cent per bushel less than to New York.' The corn went to Baltimore, and the Chicago dealers saved \$1,000, while New York lost sevral times that sum in the aggregate of direc nd indirect returns the business would have

If THURMAN goes to Ohio to speak at the 8 of January meeting it is respectfully suggested to him that he embrace the opportunity to flop back again on the financial question. "The day we celebrate" suggests the memory of ANDREW
JACKSON, who, with all his faults and foibles, was never a soft-money lunatic. It is a go self" and say, "I will arise and go to my father," and let the 'Ohio idee ' "go to the

ant reading in a Venetian journal which gives the following as a specimen of letters sent to it by International correspondents: "For my part, I swear that, if all the heads of the Deputies could fall at one blow, I would be willing to act as executioner for one day, at the risk of being confined in hell for a billion of years."

When the Milwaukee Daily Murphey answer our interrogatories in regard to its Senatoria candidate's votes in favor of back-pay and salary-grabs, will it next inform the public whether MATT CARPENTER was not the only member of Congress who had the audacity to publicly defend those disreputable schemes in se speech?

a friend at Grand Rapids, Mich. that he leaves on the Cunard steamship Abyssmia, from New York Jan. 8, in company with ex-Congres PIERCE, of Boston, for a journey of a year of more in Greece, Turkey, and Russia. If Mr. HAYES should be the Republican can

date for President in 1880, a great number of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA'S leading editorials on the "Great Fraud" could be reproduced, thu saving an immense amount of mental effort in the Sun editorial rooms. The late Congressman WILLIAMS, of Detroit

is to have a monument erected to his memory And yet Lewis Cass, who was a Senator from Michigan for many years, and once Secretary of State, sleeps in an unmarked grave in one of HORATIO SEYMOUR said, "Your candidate

cannot be," but after all he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. THURMAN says the same about the Ohio Governorship. Whis pering "I will ne'er consent," consented. The St. Louis Republican says that St. Louis 1

the most healthy large city in the world. That is the reason probably why everybody in St. Louis gets out of town during the summer sea son who can afford it. The City of Galveston is just now exper

encing the troubles that come to a municipality sometimes. The authorities cannot collect taxes, and cannot pay the city's debts or even its The City of Memphis is so badly in debt that a repeal of its city charter is the only method some of its citizens see for paying its debta. This is a short cut to repudiation, or bankrupt-

cy, or both. A large number of housekeepers who have had their water-pipes frozen up are anxiously inquiring for the address of the weather-wise scientist who predicted an open winter.

The members of the California Constitut Convention have about made up their minds that the Chinese question is beyond their province. A wise conclusion. The Ohio Governorship is looked upon now as a sort of hobby-horse that the politicians may

use as a stepping-stone to a higher office. In 1875 only 709 cattle were im England from this country, while in 1878 the

number was 50,000. VANDERBILT is said to be the richest w New York. The Astor estate was only worth

The TELLER Committee is considered a strong

PURELY PERSUASI

Testimony Taken by the Te Committee in New Orleans.

Means by Which Louisians De ocrats Pile Up Large Majorities.

Speeches by Republic Prohibited as Incendiary,

While Democratic Doctrine Alone Considered Orthodox

This State of Things Vonched for an ex-Confederate Soldier.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Teller C. tee met at. 10 a. m. in Surveyor Well office in the Custom-House. All the were present.

Senator Bailey thought that, as presented the plan of proceedings.

ble, some definite plan of proceedings should adopted, so that the charges could be me evidence on the other side.

The Chairman declared that he would all necessary time for the production of

evidence, but no detailed plan would be pullished.

was then sworn and testified: Is a native of Natchitoches, and has always resided in the parish. Served during the War in the Sen Louisians Regiment. Has been a R since 1871. Has been a stump-speake not take part in the last campaign, has driven away from home on the Witness gave an account of the manne ganizing Republican Ward Clubs and the tion of Executive Committees. He the One ward club was to meet on the 2d of 8 Convention. At our meeting there we Republicans present, and I addressed the a bly. After adjournment we started home, my brother, on horseback. We had gone 100 yards when, at the corner of a street, a 100 yards when, at the corner of a street, of armed cavalrymen opposed our passage, were drawn and strong language used moment I saw some more armed mene down a side street. My brother took down a side street, went twoods encircling the town, and a home during the night. There we until the next day. On that morning my a former Mayor, rose up. He had not a to me since 1874 on account of my political me that my house was to be attached the passage of the street of the street was to surrect the street of the street of

DESIRED ME TO SURRENDER.

I told him I would fight, and never survey. I told him I would fight, and never surreading with the house and mention the house and mercity would be respected if we would leave to place within two hours. My uncle went he and conferred with a committee of armed and y brother left in the meanwhile. I follow. We remained in the woods until the 2th d October, On that day my uncle came again the house and told my sister that we were be hunted with bloodhounds. On the flat d October we left for Shrevesport, and have a mained there until summoned before the Gmi Jury.

Jury.

Witness produced a copy of the Vicalling it the organ of the buildozers, of Democrats (self-styled), of the parish and a CERTAIN WARNINGS

CERTAIN WARNINGS
therefrom. Also a copy of a document person to be an agreement to which, if what became a party, he could return home.

The document was read. It is in the day of a preamble, narrating, from a bulkfast point of view, all the things said Brake and done to excite the ire of the good clies of Natchitoches, and ending with a promise, is signed by the Bredas brothers, that they so hereafter behave themselves, etc. Winestated that the formality of signing this agment was respectfully declined on the great that the statements in the preamble are failst every particular.

To Senator Teller-There is no among the negroes,—miserable individual They hardly dare strike back. They are dered there like sheep. Political speeches at ing upon the negroes to cut loose from 0 Democratic party are styled incendiary and I never made a speech that was no

a speech
ON SIMPLY POLITICAL SUBJECTS.
The negroes are ground down and cannot essell their crops under their own names. The are 1,700 white and 4,000 colered yours in a collection of their are more white men why parish, and there are more white men whe yearsh, and there are more white men whe yearsh has blacks who rote Democratic ticket. The Democratic major in the recent election, given in the official in the second second major and was 2.000

nal, was 2,900.

To Senator Garland the witness a details of the organization of armed by Witness was formerly a Parish July Witness was formerly a Parish July Monagement held the office until Nich

into power.

Senator Cameron—Are any pragainst fraudulent voters, etc., being in any of the State Courts? Witness—No, sir. For, if so, the via judiciary of the State would have to be bro-to trial. I state this on hearsay only. I mothing from personal observation. I and a brother were driven out simply because we want

was sworn and testified: The Republican asing on the 21st of September was held for the purpose of instructing the colored people are gards the changes which had been made in umber and boundaries of the different of the parish so that they might vote bargently. The doctor corroborated the testimon of the previous witness.

Dr. Bredas, continuing his testimony, mid-be killing of a negro in Natchitoches in the which speech he said the law was still sent, and such murders were inexcusable. In Coroner for two terms, while my brother Parish Judge. Nearly all the white people knew in the parish were members of the Kasin

knew in the parish were members of the Rose of the White Camellia organization. The was changed afterwards to the White Land The same body is now known as No. 298. It and always has been a political organ

was sworn, and testified that he resident of Natchitoches but a consistency. He said; "I fought the out the War in the Consederate I was Sheriff of Natchitoches up to 1874" ness gave an account of the meeting on \$21, and testified as to the proceedings aband of armed men who obstructed the sir Witness left the town and took to the witness left the countries and ordered me to leave the This Committee is called the "Advisor of the Country. I was absent to days in the country. I was absent to days in a others had been sent away in a total mean others had been sent away the Democrate wished all of the Repuleaders to get out of the way; that the roof matters properly belonged to the increase. Before I left town Channingham of meed only go as far as my brothers added that I could return after the electawent to Shreyport.

(colored), of Natchitoches, testified the adjournment of the meeting. So house was broken into by a party of a vith rifles and revolvers. While the earthing the house for him he his reeds in the back yard. The party xclied, and threatened to kill his ould find him. Witness manuzed to

one afternoon, his house was su

maded by W. J. Canningha ber of the Legislature from house was broken into, a himself on receiving assurant mot be harmed. He was tak there until midnight, when leave town on condition the negroes to leave politinever return to the parish, a man of property in the par away on account of his influe ored race, an influence he leginst the Democratic party Witness was pastor of the aid in 1876 was Senstor in the tare. Witness stated that Natchtoches was due solely stated the people of the property of the prop

Witness has not rectain alone Sept. 22.

Messrs. J. D. McGill. Luci McGill, residents of Tense that before the election there in the field,—a regular Demondent Democratic. The support the latter. Witness were intimidated to prevent the election of ticket. They also believed committed by stuffing the whole machinery of the elhauds of the regular Democrates were candidates on

AMUSEM TRE ENGLISH

Auber's most melodious we was given last night by the I was a fair house, but not so of the representation deserve was the Zerline, and care with neat yocalist numbers with neat vocal ing, however, was somewhat as far as it went, but I of archness which the chars Adelaide Randall was plea deiside manual forcible, in the part of Lada Miss R.'s second appearance having filled the role of Manual fenbachism trifle. "Vertig Theatre, Dec. 23, 1876. Mr. Theatre, Dec. 23, 1876. Mr. Theatre, Dec. 23, 1876. fenbachish
Theatre, Dec. 23, 1876. Mr
tion of the jaunty Brigand on our boards; and his effort
ed no falling-off from h
standard. Mr. Turner mad
season, as Lorenzo; and his eher so," was very ni cely exe
was graphically ridiculous,
the operatic Drundrearyis
The gem of the perfo
was the Beppo of Mr. Byse,
dinarily fine piece of charact
rank with the best specimen
delineations. His exhibition
sion was wonderfully good
equal strength in the Indicro
moods of the lawless iszaro
seriptive song in the last act
in the rude force of its
Giocomo, he was outrageous
landsh as to eyebrows, but
remarkable.

This aftermoon, "The Chir
and this evening. "The Bob
Montague as Mignosette and
Arime.

HER MAJESTY Agreeably to the announday papers, Mr. Haverly yes plications for season tickets of grand opera by the Map demand far exceeded his e ber of our best citizens have it is worthy of remark, thing as an "off night. last opportunity for securi without standing in a line the box-office, as after to-d seats for single performan

LOCAL MEMO The John Dillon party at on next Saturday evening Cnicago on Sunday morn opens at Hooley's Theatre Mr. Harry Peakes bas rangements with Mr. H position in the English entirely so to the pu gard him as a great nequ Mr. Barton Hill, the m visit on his way East. He for talent, and some say he Mapleson Opera Company. came Mr. C. R. Chapman, o

The attendance at Have showed such an increase over that the management is end "Hurricanes" on the boards Those who are looking for was and Oysters," therefore, need the merry feast provided by prove allogether too much to At any rate, "Hurricanes" night, and perhaps all the we A marked improvement was de nor of "Destiny" at M. hast evening by the cutting of unnecessary dialogue. If made a decent receptiale parts of the play, and all the better told, and the bly intensified by the omissis alight change in the cast for yo reason.—namely, in the st Pearson for Mr. Everham Manette, and giving Mr. Eve Mr. Lorry. Both were satisf acters for which they were ow do not think the change we do not think the change we do not think the change were destingtoned.

An excellent audience occupient, and the play was Balabrega, the Swedish wor seen at the West End Oper Madison street, this evening in Chicago. He is pronoun astonishing madistry astonishing magician, rivalishirit, and, in concert with performing marvels of min sight, and the like.

of Kentucky, a disting of Kentucky, a disting and physicist, recently said of formances: "A more asto countable series of experimen ing witnes enomena annou te illusions of a truly scholar a tave not their equal, as far a undoubtedly more mysterious sight " made celebrated by magician, Robert Houdin. A parlor musicale, under t Ladies' Aid Society of St. P be given this evening at the D. Kelly, 95 Aberdeen street the poor. D. Kelly, 25 Aberdeen street, the poor. The cutertainment well-selected musical program with readmars, and will be readmars, the selected first consistency of the artists who have volunteered. Mrs. C. F. Sammy, plani Mrs. Bragelman, Messrs. Corb unartete from Baite; Miss will give Arthur Sullivan's again 1; Prof. S. Kayser, Mr. H. Alleu, violin solos; Scotch ballad, "Coming To Mrs. William McGuire, sopre Platnondon, piano solo. Turonisses, plano solo. Turonisses, plano solo. Turonisses, plano solo. Turonisses, possessioned and plant solo.

ight, which will be reserved in the Yulia be reserved in at the Tuesday and added will please this. Len Grover was lavite smoking in a Chicago the tensions to peaperability, at the thing for a time does were ensions to respectability, ar the thing for a time drewero to d

ELY PERSUASIV

ony Taken by the T mmittee in New Orleans.

by Which Louisiana D rats Pile Up Large Majorities.

eeches by Republic ohibited as Incendiary,

emocratic Doctrine Alone Considered Orthodox

e of Things Vouched for b ex-Confederate Soldier.

EANS, Jan. 7.—The Teller Co. 10 a. m. in Surveyor Wells' Custom-House. All the mo

efinite plan of proceedings should be that the charges could be met the other side.

man declared that he would allow
the production of such that he would be put
to no detailed plan would be put

J. BENEST BEEDA word and testined: Is a native as, and has always resided in the ved during the War in the Second Regiment. Has been a Republicas has been a stump-speaker, but during the stump-speaker, but during the stump-speaker and stump-speaker. Has been a stump-speaker, but di t in the last campaign, having bee from home on the 23d of Sentember ave an account of the manner of a publican Ward Clubs and the form ecutive Committees. He then said ub was to meet on the 2d of Septem At our meeting there were 150 present, and I addressed the assumdjournment we started home, I and on horseback. We had gone about ien, at the corner of a street, a body nen, at the corner of a street, a balrymen opposed our passage, Pis and strong language used. At the some more armed men commode street. My brother an a side street, went to reling the town, and arring the night. There we stat day. On that morning my unayor, rose up. He had not spoisson, my house was to be attacked, in the street of supposition.

would light, and never surrend d he would bring a guarantee in med men that the house and pro-per respected if we would leave to two hours. My uncle went had d with a committee of armed me in the woods until the that day my uncle came ag d told my sister that we w th bloodhounds. On the 31st of left for Shrevesport, and have re-until summoned before the Grant

organ of the bulldozers, other self-styled), of the parish, and rea CERTAIN WARNINGS Also a copy of a docum

been was read. It is in the shape ble, narrating, from a bulldoring w, all the things said Breds and se the ire of the good citizens of have themselves, etc. be formality of signing this dece-espectfully declined on the ground ements in the preamble are false is

Teller-There is no lawlessness negroes,—miserable individuals dare strike back. They are mu ke sheep. Political speeches cal-e negroes to cut loose from the arty are styled incendiary speeches, ade a speech that was not strictly

are ground down and cannot even sunder their own names. There e and 4,000 colored voters ere are more white men who vote in ticket than blacks who vote in

icket. The Democratic majority election, given in the official jour organization of armed bands.
s formerly a Parish Judge, and
until Nicholls' Government came

meron—Are sany prosecutions tlent voters, etc., being carried on tate Courts? o, sir. For, if so, the whole e State would have to be brought te this on hearsay only. I know personal observation. I and my riven out simply because we were

DR. BREDA testified: The Republican meet of September was held for the ructing the colored people as reges which had been made in the oundaries of the different wards so that they might vote intellioctor corroborated the test witness.

ever made was on the day after peero in Natchitoches in 1876 negro in Natchitoches in he said the law was still ne said the law was still examinates were inexcusable. I was to terms, while my brother was Nearly all the white people I ish were members of the Knights amelia organization. The name erwards to the White League. is now known as No. 208. It been a political organization. Y. A. BARRON and testified that he is

ontinuing his testimony,

Natchitoches but a native He said; "I fought through He said; "I fought through in the Consederate army. Natchitoches up to 1876." Wiscount of the meeting on Sept. I as to the proceedings of the meeting on the meeting on the meeting of the in the Consederate army

aford blownt that Sept. his house was surrounded d men, numbering 250, co

maded by W. J. Cunning as the maded by W. J. Cunning as the color of the Lagralature from Natchitoches. His ber of the Lagralature from Natchitoches. His ber of the Lagralature from Natchitoches was broken inpo, and he surrendered houself on receiving assurances that he would himself on receiving assurances that he would never to the was taken to jail, and kept not be to the was allowed to these until midnight, when he was allowed to these until midnight, when he was allowed to these town on condition that he would advise leave town on condition that he would advise never return to the parish. Witness said he was never return to the parish, and was driven a man of property in the parish, and was driven a man of property in the parish, and the colored received that the lawlessness in the Witness was pastor of the Baptist Church, witness was pastor of the Baptist Church, witness was pastor of the Baptist Church, witness was due solely to the politicians, Natchitoches was due solely to the politicians, as the respectable people were not in favor of it.

iness has not returned to Natchitoches

Winess and the since Sept. 22.

Messr. J. D. McGill. Lucien Bland, and J. M. McGill. residents of Tensas Parish, testified that before the election there were two tickets in the field,—a regular Democratic and an Independent Democratic. The negroes agreed to pendent Democratic. Witnesses believe the angroes were intimidated to such an extent as negroes were also believed that frauds were committed by stuffing the hallot-boxes. The whole machinery of the election was in the hands of the regular Democratic nominees. Witnesses were candidates on the Independent

mittee adjourned until to-morrow witnesses from Tensas Parish will be

AMUSEMENTS.

TRE ENGLISH OPERA. Auber's most melodious work, "Fra Diavolo,"
was given last night by the Hese troupe. There
was a fair house, but not so large as the merits representation deserved. Miss Montague representation deserved. Miss Montague a Zerlind, and caroled her mellifluous numbers with neat vocalistic effect. Her act-int, however, was somewhat weak; it was good as far as it went, but lacked the abandon farchness which the character requires. Miss delaide Randall was pleasing, though not wrible, in the part of Lady Allcash. This was foreble, in the part of Louisy Antenna. This was a first R.'s second appearance in this city,—she having filled the role of Manuelita, in the Offenbachism trifle, "Vertigo," at Hayerly's Theatre, Dec. 23, 1876. Mr. Castle's personation of the jaunty Brigand Chief is well known r poards; and his effort last evening show-of falling-off from his usual excellent rd. Mr. Turner made his first bow this standard. Mr. Turner made his first bow this season, as Lorenzo, and his one song. "I love her so," was very nicely executed. Mr. Seguin was graphically ridiculous, as always, in the operatic Drundrearyism, Lord Alicash, The gem of the performance, however, was the Bappo of Mr. Ryse. It was an extraordinarily fine piece of character-acting, worthy to rank with the best specimens of dramatic general eliensations. His exhibition of facial expression was wonderfully good; and he evinced equal strength in the ludicrous and the pathetic moods of the lawless lazarone. His wild descriptive song in the last act was Preraphaelistic in the rude force of its naturality. As for Necons, he was outrageous as to nose and outlicome, he was outrageous as to nose and out-indish as to eyebrows, but otherwise was not

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA Agreeably to the announcement in the Sun-day papers, Mr. Haverly yesterday received apday papers, ar. haverly yestertary received ap-phications for season tickets for the two weeks of grand opera by the Mapleson company. The demand far exceeded his expectations, a num-ber of our best citizens having secured seats for the entire fourteen performances, among which, it is worthy of remark, there will be no such thing as an "off night." To-day will be the

last opportunity for securing the choicest seats without standing in a line and waiting turns at the box-office, as after to-day the general sale of The John Dillon party are to play at Jollet on next Saturday evening, and will arrive in Caicago on Sunday morning. The company opens at Hooley's Theatre on Monday evening. Mr. Harry Peakes has about concluded ar-Mr. Harry Peakes has about concluded arrangements with Mr. Hess to take a leading position in the English Opera Company. If these arrangements are satisfactory to Mr. Peakes, Mr. Hess may be assured they will be entirely so to the public, who cannot but regard him as a great acquisition to the company.

Mr. Barton Hill, the manager of the Califorvisit on his way East. He came this way to look for talent, and some say he has his eye on the Mapleson Opera Company. On the same train came Mr. C. R. Chapman, of Baldwin's Theatre, who is also on the outlook. They were enjoying the shows last evening.

The attendance at Haverly's last evening showed such an increase over that of Monday that the management is encouraged to keep "Hurriennes" on the boards till further notice. Those who are looking forward to "Champagne and Oysters," therefore, need 'not wait, in case the merry feast provided by Bronson Howard prove altogether too much to the popular taste. At any rate, "Hurricanes" will be repeated tonight, and perhaps all the week.

A marked improvement was noted in the ren-leing of "Destiny" at McVicker's Theatre de mr of "Destiny" at McVicker's Theatre hat evening by the cutting out of a good deal of unnecessary dialogue. The waste basket made a decent receptacle for the worst parts of the play, and the acting considerably intensified by the emissions. There was a slight change in the cast for which we could see no reason.—namely, in the substitution of Mr. Pearson for Mr. Everham in the part of Dr. Mantia, and giving Mr. Everham the role of Mr. Lory. Both were satisfactory in the characters for which they were originally east, and we do not think the change was an amendment. As excellent sudience occupied the house last night, and the play was received with cordial applanse.

Balabreza, the Swedish wonder-worker, will be sen at the West End Opera House, 481 West Madison street, this evening, for the first time in Chicago. He is pronounced to be a most attonishing magician, rivaling the works of spirits, and, in concert with Miss May Leyton, performing marvels of mind-reading, second eight, and the like Professor Tooin, of Kentucky, a distinguished chemist and physicist, recently said of Balabreza's performances: "A more assonishing and unaccountable series of experiments I do not remember having witnessed for many years. Notably those phenomena mnounced as mind-reading use illusions of a truly scientific character; they have not their equal, as far as I know, and are undoubtedly more mysterious than the "second sight" made celebrated by the great master magician, Robert Houdin.

marician, Robert Houdin.

A parlor musicale, under the auspices of the ladies' Aid Society of St. Patrick's Parish, will be given this evening at the residence of Mrs. D. Kelly, 95 Aberdeen street, for the penefit of the poor. The entertainment will embrace a well-acteed musical programme, interspersed with readings, and will be rendered by well-known musiclass of the city. Among the artists who have volunteered their services are Mrs. C. F. Sammy, planist; Mrs. Shea. Mrs. Bragelman, Messrs. Corby and Rohner, it a quartette from Baife; Miss Minnie Sherwood will give Arthur Sullivan's "Let me dream again"; Prof. S. Kayser, selected readings; Sooteh ballad, "Coming. Through the Rye"; Mrs. William McGuire, soprano solo; Miss E. Plamondon, piano solo. The entertainment promises to be quite interesting, and the object for which it is prepared is worthy of encouragement. The tickets are 50 cents.

Mr. John Hamila has issued an announcement in the hamment.

or which it is prepared is worthy of encouragement. The tickets are 50 cents.

Mr. John Hamlin has issued an announcement in the shape of "dodgers," to the effect that in Hamlin's Theatre "smoking will hereafter be allowed in the auditorium, except on Friday night, which will be reserved for ladies' night, and it the Tuesday and Friday matinees." It is the Tuesday and Friday matinees." It is the Tuesday and Friday matinees." It is the first to invite smoking in a Chicago theatre of any precision to prespectability, and the novelty of the thing for a time drew crowds to the Adelphi. He coupled the permission to smoke with another to drink beer, and that won the heart of the thing for a time drew crowds to the Adelphi. He coupled the permission to smoke with another to drink beer, and that won the heart of the multitude. Other "theatres" followed sain, and very soon this edge of the novelty were of. Mr. Hamlin. among others, standa day very soon this edge of the novelty was of. Mr. Hamlin. among others, standa serve hall, with an accompaniment in the shape of singing and dancing, and for a waste it brought in money to him. By-and-by he took in mo his head to run a legitimate theatre, and built up a very handsome, auditorium is the most desirable spot in this city. A stort coperince of bad luck has arparently untime, the managerial nerve, and he now become the managerial nerve, and he now become the managerial nerve, and the now become the month of the most desirable spot in the city. A son copering the most desirable spot in the city. A spot copering the most desirable spot in the city. A spot copering the most desirable spot in the city. A spot copering the most desirable spot in the city.

their cigar, perhaps, in other atmospheres, while the ladies will be driven away in a body. The invitation to smoke, of course, means a radical change in Mr. Hamilin's plans, and he will prob-ably get up entertainments for the future that will be catirely satisfactory to smokers.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Ettie Henderson, who came over from New York to witness the production of "Within an Inch of His Life," at the Chestnut Street Theatre to-night, returned home, having decided that she would not take out an injunction against the further performance of the drama. She says the piece is very much like her drama. Almost a Life," so successfully played in New York at the Standard Theatre, and that the exits, and entrances, and stage business of the first three acts are the same. But the introduction of the trial, and other features of the play that are incident to the book, does the work of preventing injury to the success of her diece quite as well as an injunction could. "Within an inch of His Life" is by Martha Lafitte Johnson.

NEW YORK. New York, Jan. 7.—One of the most successful concerts of the season was given to-night at Steinway Hall in aid of the building fund of the Nautillus Boat Club. The artists embraced the most eminent now in New York, including Remenyi, Di Murska, Arbuckle, and others.

THE RAILROADS.

TOURIST TROUBLES.

The well-known tourist agency of Cook, Son & Jenkins at New York has been broken up. and application has been made in court for the appointment of a Receiver. The firm was es-tablished just after the Franco-Prussian war tablished just after the Franco-Prussian war by Mr. Thomas Cook, of London, who had a tourst agency in that eity. The first movement made by the new firm in this country was to establish connections with the great trunk lines of railroads. A discount on rates was demanded and a percentage besides on all the business brought to the road,s—the rapresentation being that it was the intention of the agency to attract European tourists to visit the United States in large companies,—"personally conducted" or otherwise; at any rate, they were to be induced to come, and said young Cook: "We'il send 'em over the roads with which we can make the best bargains." Some of the railroad companies made the required strangements, others hesitated, and the Eric declined altogether. This declination was absolute, and the reasons assigned for it were that a great railroad company could get up its own excursion programme without outit were that a great railroad company could get up its own excursion programme without outside help; that it would be a losing process to put discounts into other people's pockets; that no guarantee of the acquirement of new business through the tourist arency had been or could be offered; that the Eric Railroad and its connections had already established a trans-Continental route by which a traveler could go around the world for a small sum of money whenever he felt so inclined,—from New York to Hong Kong for \$355, for example, to Honolulu for \$210, and to Australia for \$280, to say nothing of the excursions to and from our great watering-places, and the facilities for close connection with the Atlantic steamship fines.

ties for close connection with the Atlantic steamship lines.

Cook, Son, & Jenkins made the best they could of what was left to them, but it appeared in the proceedings before the court that they did a losing business. The application for a Receiver was mainly made to get rid of Jenkins, who is charged by Cook, Jr., with having retained \$29,500 illegally, or at least with having failed to account for that sum. Jenkins, on the contrary, says the concern owes him \$10,000.

ST. LOUIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Jan. 7.—This afternoon a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of five East-ern roads was held, the following gentlemen being present: Charles E. Follett, of the Vanbeing present: Charles E. Follett, of the Vandalia; C. S. Cone, Jr., of the Ohio & Mississippl; H. C. Townsend, of the Wabaah; C. C. Cobb, of the Indianapolis & St. Louis; and S. H. Knight, of the Chicago & Alton. After a discussion, it was determined to take off sale the unlimited second-class tickets to Eastern points, and to sell only limited tickets. The object of this is to put a check on the operations of the scalpers, who have caused a good deal of trouble to the various roads regarding this class of tickets for some time past. Both limited and unlimited tickets of the first class will continue to be sold.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company was held to-day. President Huntington in his report says: While the business of the road is steadily increasing, your President and Board of Directors are more fully than ever before impressed with the fact that connection with the Western system of railconnection with the Western system of railroads and Eastern extension to deep water
must be had before the success of the road can
be fully assured. The total earnings of the
fiscal year were \$1.936,580, total operating expenses, \$1,594,739, leaving the balance of earnings over operating expenses, \$341,621; increase
over the gross earnings fiscal year 1876-77,
\$233,827.

The old officers were re-elected.
Resolutions were adopted authorizing the
Directors to obtain authority to increase the
capital stock of the Company.

"A GOOD DEAL OF SAND." FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Thesea Swinney o-day filed a suit against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company for \$100,

000 damages for gravel used by such company out of Swinney Pit in the past seven years. BLOCKADE REMOVED. BUPPALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The snow has been effectually removed, and all trains are running regularly and nearly on time.

ITEMS. The regular monthly meeting of the fast freight lines has been postponed on account of the snow blockades and cold weather until Jan. 15 and 16. The meeting will be held at the Tift

Information was received here yesterday by Mr. B. M. Arms, Western General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, that the Erie is entirely relieved from the snow blockade, and that all trains are running regularly again.

Freight traffic on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad is heavier than it has been for many years. Thirty-three trains arrived at Pittsburg Friday last, will 400 loaded cars were left at Crestline for want of motive power Five wealthy New York capitalists have purchased 160 acres of land at Los Vegas, New Mexico, on the Atchison, Tepeka & Santa Fe Railroad, including the celebrated hot springs at that place. They will erect at once a fine hotel, a number of cottages on the land. It is claimed that these springs are superior to the hot springs of Arkansas. to move them.

The Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads experience much trouble on account of a large number of their freight-cars being detained in the East. Now that the snow blockades have been raised, it is expected that these cars will be returned as quickly as possible to enable them to dispose of the large amount of freight that is awaiting shipment to the East.

shipment to the East.

More than a week ago Mr. W. K. Ackerman, President, and J. F. Tucker, Traffic-Manager, of the Illinois Central Railroad, left for New York to have a conference with the President and Directors of the Wabash Railway regarding a new arrangement between the two roads about their new line and the future management of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, which has been acquired by the Wabash. Nothing has since been heard of these gentlemen beyond rumors that they have succeeded in making a satisfactory arrangement with the Wabash, and that no new lines between St. Louis and Chicago will be built. It is probable that they are snowed in somewhere East, and will not reappear again until warmer weather sets in.

General-Manager Marvin Hughitt, of the Chi-

are snowed in somewhere East, and win her appear again until warmer weather sets in.

General-Manager Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, gives notice to agents and baggagemen that hereater 150 pounds of personal baggage will be carried free for any passenger holding a full-fare passenger-ticket, or seventy-five pounds for every half-fare ticket. All baggage in excess of the above weights to each ticket will be charged for at the full rate, and any excess weight, however small, to be carried any distance, will not be taken for a less amount than 25 cents. In no case must more than the above weights of baggage be checked free, and regular excess baggage charges must be enforced on all excess weights. The above applies to any and every description of baggage, and no preference will be given any class of traveiers in the amount of baggage to be carried free. Hereafter no baggage-basses will be issued, but 500 and 1,000 mile baggage coupon-tickets will be sold as heretofore, and agents and baggagemen must see that those parties holding excess baggage tickets do not have more weight of baggage than is shown on their ticket without the excess rate being charged therefor.

WASHINGTON.

Woful Condition of the Much-Talked-of Freedman's Bank.

and Its Depositors Swindled;

the Salary-Grabbers.

Crievance Before the Public.

from a Congressional Committee.

Recent Supreme Court Decision.

tion.

CONDITION OF THE CONCERN. the strain. The law allows each Commis

The habilities of the bank were \$3,089,659 To settle up this, by no means large estate,

THREE COMMISSIONERS, with a host of agents, and clerks, and belper and costs, \$81,378: amount paid for rents \$9,281; expenses incident to loans, insurance advertising, auctioneers' fees, etc., \$40,145:

OTHER ITEMS which swell the expenses of this Commission for five years to the gigantic figures of \$318,753. A good many of the claims of the bank against its debtors have been prosecuted, and judgment to the amount of \$172,606 have been obtained Lawsuits have been begun to the amount o \$587,737, and from the character of the debtors

as 1,727, and from the character of the debtors, as their names appear in the schedule, a prospect for obtaining anything is

NOT, VERY PLATTERING.

Judgments have been obtained against the following, among others: A. B. Mullett, \$1,400; S. T. Suit, \$24,754; S. S. Smoot, \$3,000; ex-Senator Pomeroy, \$6,000; F. H. Gassaway, \$3,975; and half a hundred more of the same

In the schedule of suits begun there are som

orts of security.

One man borrowed \$18,955 on his own personal bond. His name is E. Beecher, and he is put down as residing in Montgomery. The assets of the Memphis branch were \$51,185, and they appear to be secured by the soniewhat uncertain security of lauds in Tennessee and Arkansas. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were loaned without security, and some of the most notorioud dead-Deats and swindlers appear to have fattened on the poor necroes' savings. What was not lost in this way is likely to be eaten up in salaries and expenses unless Congress turns the business over to the Treasury or some other Department.

ACKLEN.

MORE OF HIS VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—It is difficult to see what Acklen expected to accomplish by his

CHAIRMAN OF HIS OWN COMMITTEE. The press generally seems to have made up its mind in Acklen's case. He said that the story had been published in every newspaper. It only needed to be placed officially upon the records of the nation in a printed report of the Con gressional proceedings. That was done by Ack-len himself to-day. It was doubtless wise for the ex-Confederate

Postmaster-General, Reagan, to declare that it was not within the province of Congress to inquire into the morals of its members. It would POSSIBLY AN UGLY PRECEDENT to establish. The House did once expel a mem

own expulsion, and the House was obliged to receive the member it had just expelled. Almost the same thing occurred in Acklen's case. This very question had been made use of in the campaign, and his constituents had returned him, or some ballot-box managers saw to it that he was nominally returned.

The true secret of Acklen's action seems to be found in the tremendous efforts made by his friends and himself to place him back in society. Thus far the efforts have been unavailable. The persons in the House who seemed to be almost as much troubled as Acklen were Republican members who recently joined in signing a

ican members who recently joined in signing a saper on his behalf. POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

THE LAST MARE'S NEST.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Mr. Potter unquestionably supposed that he had struck a bonanza mine of sensation in the Jenks package of letters, and went to New Orleans to obtain of letters, and went to New Orleans to obtain possession of the package. After the session in New York last summer closed, there were many rumors that the Committee had in reserve some document that, when it was produced, would cause a great sensation, and would bring great confusion upon the Republicans. These rumors finally took shape in an assertion made by Gen. Butler to a friend, that Mr. Potter either had or would obtain the genu ine original of the alleged Sherman letter, and that it would be produced at the meeting of the Committee before the second at the meeting of the Committee before the as-

ITS EFFECT UPON THE FALL ELECTIONS would be the greatest. The publication of this report called forth a sort of half denial from

In Life It Was Plucked

In Its Death It Is Made to Feed

Acklen Again Parades His Private

And Desires a Clean Bill of Morals The Mormons Greatly Plurried by the

Cabinet Congratulations Over the Success of Resump-

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

NOTON, D. C., Jan. 7.-Unless Congress interferes and changes the management of the Freedman's Bank, it is certain that in short time there will be nothing left to manage, as the expenses of the Commissioners are so extravagant that the assets cannot long endure a salary of \$3,000 per year, but all the work is said to be performed by Leipeld, the account-Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of Congress, the Commissioners say that the assets transferred to them by the officers of the Freedman's Bank at the time of its failure amounted nominally to \$2,003,005. They have collected in five years, since the failure of the bank. \$1,419,975; amount received

have been employed five years, and it would an pear that the work is not more than half done. The most remarkable part of this bankrupter case is yet to tell. During the first six month of the Commissioners' service they paid out under the head of salaries of agents \$24,912. The total paid in five years amounts to \$64,229. The advertising account for the same period is \$11,761; attorneys' feet

very remarkable exhibits. It shows that the bank was in the habit of loaning money on all

emonstration in the House to-day. He certainly could scarcely have hoped, when a Commission of his own party in Louisiana decline to vindicate him, that the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives would agree to spend \$20,000 in an attempt at vindication. It was noted that nobody was disposed to speak on the subject. It seemed to be a matter that no member wished to touch. Acklen used very plain words, but, to use equally plain words, there was no member who aspired to the honor of being Chairman of Committee on Seduction. According to par-ljamentary usage the mover of a resolution is entitled to prominence upon the Committee which be moves. Acklen would himself have been made

ber for bigamy. His constituents immediately returned him to fill the vacancy made by his own expulsion, and the House was obliged to

sembling of Congress, and when

Gen. Butler, but the correspondence between Mr. Potter and people in New Orleans in regard to the Jenks package of documents recently published proves that at the time the reports referred to were in circulation Mr. Potter was arranging to have these Jenks documents produced before his Committee. What sir. Potter thought about these papers may be inferred from the fact of his having made the journey to New Orleans.

from the fact of his having made the journey to New Orleans.

The trick played upon Mr. Potter by Mrs. Jenks has made the Committee more ridieulous, if possible, than the spending of two days' time last summer in

THE EXAMINATION OF A LUNATIC.

No committee ever raised by Congress has brought together such an array of professional liars, political tricksters, and practical jokers as the one over which Mr. Potter presides, and no set of men have shown such credulity as the Democratic majority of it, unless it was that Democratic Committee of the Forty-Fourth Congress which solemnly examined Biggins about the annoyance he suffered from Gen. Grant's spirit, which, he said, came in at the key-hole and disturbed his sleen at night.

The Republican members of the Potter Committee are in no way responsible for Mrs. Jenks or her tricks. They did not call her in the first place, and they have taken no part in her examination or stock in her stories. They have been content to allow Gen. Butler and the Democrats to manage her. The Republicans knew

crats to manage her. The Republicans knew nothing about the truth of the story she told, but they proceeded on the assumption that if she told the truth the Republican visiting statesmen would be vindicated, but if she was lying it would be dangerous to have anything to do with her testimony. Unless the Committee opens an investigation in regard to the cipher dispatches its work is probably done. The Republicans of the House have not changed their mind during the recess as to the wisest policy to be pursued by them in regard to the ciphers.

THE NATIONALS.

LAYING THEIR PLANS.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Rev. De La Matyr, Greenback Congressman-elec: from the Indianapolis District, started South this evening on an extended tour. His trip is the result of a decision of the Executive Com-mittee of the National Council to endeavor to mittee of the National Council to endeavor to secure Greenback converts in the South. De La Matyr is furnished with letters of introduction to leading Southern men who have ladorsed the Greenback movement, and he is instructed beside to visit all the Legislatures and to obtain from them when possible a recognition by ways of resolutions of the National structed beside to visit all the Legislatures and to obtain from them when possible a recogni-tion, by way of resolutions, of the National party. The plan is to have joint resolu-tions introduced directing Senators and Representatives in Congress to support propositions to restrict the issue of bonds, abolish the National restrict the issue of bonds, abolish the National banks, and similar measures, and De La Matyr, when possible, will seek invitations to address Legislatures upon these subjects. He was selected for this mission because of his former Methodist pastor-ate, and the fact that the Methodist Church is

strong in the South, and that he will have more weight with Southern people than a professional This is the first move of the Nationals in their campaign of 1880, and is to be followed by sending the ablest men of the party into Maine early next summer in anticipation of the Sep-tember elections. The National managers say that by speeches, agitation, and Greenback literature they will endeavor to carry Main Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Fiorida.

CENSUS-TAKING.

S. S. COX'S SCHEME.

Special Disposed to The Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Mr. Cox, of New WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Mr. Cox, of New York, has introduced a comprehensive scheme for the taking of the next census. It indorses most of the features recommended by Gen. Francis A. Walker, present Superintendent of Census, and it contains many novel features original to Cox himself. Among other things, it is proposed that the General Government shall give? States a subscription of one-half the cost of taking the last census in their respective States if they will take the census every fifth year after the national census is taken, not for year after the national census is taken, not for the purpose of representation, but for scien-tific and commercial purposes. This is chusetts, the census in the latter State being a model. A similar practice was followed in some Southern States before the War, but has

not been revived. Cox especially intends to remove from the hands of Deputy Marshals the task of censu taking. These officials, he says, are generally

VERY DIFFERENT PURPOSE and in many instances are not men of sufficient education to be intrusted with so delicate a task. For this work it is believed that compe-tent, educated men can be found, who will work for a moderate per diem while employed.

PROPOSED CENSUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Representative Cox (N. Y.) to-day introduced a bill providing for the taking of a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States on the 1st of June, 1880, the superintendent of the the 1st of June, 1880, the superintendent of the census to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senata. The clerical force is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one of more supervisors for each State and Territory, not exceeding in all 150, are to be nominated by the Governors of the several States. Schedules of inquiries at the tenth census are the same as those contained in the act for taking the census of 1850, with some additional provisions. Three million dollars is fixed as the maximum cost of the census. The bill proposes a subvention to any State or Territory which, at the intermediate five years, may take a census and report to the Secretary of the interior, the Government in such cases to pay haif the cost. POLYGAMY.

ITS DEATH-BLO Special Disputch to The Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Delegate Can

nou, and other leading Mormons here, are much exercised about an opinion delivered in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon by Chief-Justice Waite, asserting the constitution ality of the act of Congress approved July 1. 1862, which declares that: "Every person having a husband or wife living who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, and by imprisonment for a term not more than five years." than five years." A case to test the constitutionality of this ac was brought before the Supreme Court of the

United States by appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, who appeared with two lawyers from Utah, held that the act was aimed at a religious institution and was consequently in violation of the first amendconsequently in violation of the first amend-ment to the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion; but the Supreme Court de-cided yesterusy that the ples of religious convic-tions is not a valid defense, and that the polygations is not a valid defense, and that the polygamous marriages in the Mormon Charch are not protected by the Constitutional promisions.

This is a death-blow to polygamy, as there is no further appeal, and persons conviced of bigamy in Utah must suffer fine or impraonment, or both. The Chief Justice desires to reste the opinion before it is published. It is undestood to receive the indorsement of the full Benes, although Judge Field dissented as far as related to the admissibility of certain evidence.

THE TREASURY.

THE TREASURY.

RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—All members of the Cabinet were present to day except Post-master General Key. A large amount of routified business was transacted, and the condition of the finances of the country again discussed. Alloc expressed gratification at the success so far. at tending the resumption of specie payments, and tending the resumption of specie payments, and saw no reason why it should not be maintained successfully. successfully.

Secretary Sherman called attention to the fact that the Treasury now holds large amounts

of gold, affer, and greenbacks, much more than there is any use for at present.

Reference was also made to reports from all parts of the country that resumption had given confidence to business, and that both at home and abroad business seems to be stimulated, and is being conducted with renewed activity.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The arrangement of the Treasury Department with National-bank depositories is that all subscriptions to the 4-per-cent loan to be made through them are to be paid in coin. Subscriptions through other sources can be paid for in greenbacks. The subscription of \$80,000,000 made recently was payable partly in coin

made recently was payable partly in coin and partly in greenbacks. The subscription made on the the 3d inst. by a New York National bank of \$800,266 was paid in coin. On Jan. 1 National-bank depositories held \$41,996,846 in coin on account of subscriptions to the 4-per-cent loan.

COIN AND PAPER.

Senator Booth's bill for the interchange of subsidiary silver coins and United States notes relates to all subsidiary coins, without exception, and provides, first, that any person presenting them in sums of \$30, or its multiples, shall be entitled to receive legal-tender notes for them; second, that the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer receiving any coin under the provisions of this act shall exchange the same for United States notes in sums of \$30, or its multiples, upon demand of the holder of the notes.

BOND AND NOTE PAPER.

The Committee which was appointed to open the bids for furnishing the distinctive class of paper for printing United States bonds, notes, etc., will submit to Secretary Sherman samples of the better class of paper offered, with the recommendation that a small quantity of each be tested, and the selection made, if any of the samples meet the requirements. The Committee state that no haste in making the selection is necessary, as the Government has on hand a large quantity of the sort of paper heretofore need.

THE FOUR PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4-per-cent loan to-day reached \$2,733,250.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Justice Hunt is little brighter to-night, but is entirely paralyzed on the right side. Two weeks ago he had some difficulty in expressing his thoughts, and sent for his physician, Dr. Bester. This trouble passed away, as similar ones had before. On New-Years' Day, in paying his respects to the President, he caught a savere cold which weeks. President, he caught a severe cold, which super-induced his present sickness. Judge Hunt's ill-ness is not necessarily fatal, but it is scarcely probable that he can again take his seat upon he Bench, as he is already 68.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Commission is in session to-night.

The great objections that have been made to some features of the Reorganization bill, especially to that portion which proposes to abolish the national armories, have created so much opposition that the Commission is con-vinced that it is utterly impracticable to attempt to pass the measure in that shape this session. It is understood, therefore, that the Commission has decided to-night to endeavor to incorporate the first seventeen pages, the first forty-three sections of the bill, into the Army-Appriation bill. These sections comprise the portions of the bill which relate to the organization of the army, to the cutting down of the ordnance corps, to the various bureaus the staff corps, and to revise the list. This is but a small portion of the bill, but it involves some of the most important parts of it. It is believed that the report that a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee will move to have the bill referred to that Committee in the Senate in order that the Committee may determine whether or not the measure is constitu-tional is without foundation.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

A near friend of Mr. Conkling declares that he has no idea now of abandoning his opposition to nominations for the New York Custom-House, and that he has had no such purpose at any time. He deems the objections to remov-ing Collector Arthur as good now as when he secured the rejection of the first set of nomi-nees for the Custom-House, and he feels as confident now as he was before that the Senate will not depart from its custom of submitting such questions as the pending ones to the Sen-ator of the State interested. His friends represent him as perfectly confident that he can

again control the action of the Senate. SENATOR EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION looks to a carefully prepared statement through a report of the Judiciary Committee of the Republican position upon the questions which t recites. It is expected that the resolution will pass without special opposition. The re-port will be prepared by Mr. Edmunds, and it expected that it will embrace the platform

is expected that it will embrace the platform upon which the Republicans of the Senate desire to go to the country upon the various phases of the Southern question.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

To the Western Associated Free.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The report made by Representative Maish to-day, from the Committee on Conage, Weights, and Measures, presents a condensed history of the metric system, and assumes that the first essential thing for the civilized world is to establish at this time a fixed and determined unit of international linear measurement. To secure this desirable end, the Committee earnestly recommend the early passage of the House bill introduced at the last session to establish a metric system in post-offices and custom-houses of the United States on and after July 1, 1880.

RIVER AND HARBOR ELLA. on and after July 1, 1889.

RIYER AND HARBOR BILL.

Messrs. Reagan, Kenna, and Hubbell have been authorized to prepare the River and Harbor bill within a specified limit as to the amount for the consideration of the full Committee on Com-

within a specified limit as to the amount for the consideration of the full Committee on Commerce.

PATENT-OFFICE.

The Patent-Office receipts for the year just ended were \$725,325.

NOMINATIONS.

Thomas L. Nelson, Massachusetts, to be United States District/Judge for Massachusetts; James B. Howell, Iowa, Orange Ferris, New York, and A. O. Aldis, Vermont, for Southern Claims Commissioners; Lewis E. Paune, Virginia, United States Attorney for Wroming Territory; A. Worth Spates, Maryland, Secretary or Wroming Territory; Peter Mantor, Register of the Land-Office, Bismarck, D. T.; James Longstreet, Postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

STEPHENS SICK AGAIN.

Representative Alexander H. Stephens had an attack of nduralgia of the bowels last night, and is worse physically than for years.

The Ways and Means Committee will hear persons interested in the sugar tax Thursday and Friday mornings.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

The general feeling of the Senate Finance Committee in an informal discussion to-day was favorable to the issuance of Treasury certificates to any person depositing coin or United States notes, certificates to bear interest at 8.65 percent per annum, and be convertible within one year from date into 4 per cents, issued upon the retirement of 6 per cents.

TOBACCO TAX.

The srguments upon the Tobacco Tax bill will be closed at an early day, The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will probably be heard this week.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

New YORK, Jan. 7—A Washington telegram

heard this week.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A. Washington telegram says that Senator Spencer states positively that the Committee on Commerce will make an adverse report upon the New York customs nominations. He is equally certain they will be rejected. He believes that Senator Conkling is going to be consulted both in the Committee and the Senate.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—A large num of petitions were presented, many from women asking that effect begiven to the Anti-Polygam law of 1863, and others protesting against the so-called "Patent law" bill and against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War De-

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Booth—For the interchange of subsid iary aliver coin and United States notes.

By Mr. McDonald—To authorize the taxation

Mr. Edmunds said that on this glad morning of the new year, when there were peace, and it and hope everywhere, he thought it best to other a resolution tanding to cement more perceitly the good, will and harmony nomexisting all over the country. He therefore submitted a resolution declaring that in the litigment of the Senate the Thirteenth, Fourtenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the

Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid as the other parts of the Constitution; that it is the right and the duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the Executive Department of the Government faithfully and with dillgence to impurtially execute such laws; that is the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that said, and Congress to appropriate money to that end, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citzens and the punishment of infractions thereof. Laid on the table at the request of Mr. Ed-munds, to be called up hereafter.

munds, to be called up hereafter.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of citizens of Alaska asking that the Territory be attached to the State of Oregon for judicial purposes with the recommendation that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as they were of opinion that no legislation was expedient at this time. The Committee was discharged from further consideration. He also reported back from the same Committee a bill supplemental to the several actarelative to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, providing for the eligibility of certain peractive to the Union Facine relativistic and its branches, providing for the eligibility of certain persons to the office of Director, etc., and moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads, as it involved no question of law for the Judiciary Committee to consider. So ordered

the Judiciary Committee to consider. So ordered.

He also reported from the same Committee,
favorably, on the Senate oill authorizing the
proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to audit and pay to Samuel McLin, of
Florida, who was appointed by the President an
Associate Justice of the Territory of New Mexico, the salary provided by law for said office for
the period during which said McLin parformed
the duties of the office. Placed on the calendar.

Also from the same Committee, adversely
on several bills to authorize the appointment of
stenographers in the United States Circuit and
District Courts, and they were indefinitely postponed.

District Courts, and they me to Committee on Judiciary, reported aiversely the Senate bill to amend Sec. 856, Revised Statutes, so as to allow an appeal from the accounting officers of the Treasury to the Attorney-General in cases of accounts of United States Marshals and District Attorneys, and it was indefinitely postnoned.

Mr. Christiancy, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to authorize bondholders and other creditors of raifroad corporations to elect Receivers in suits in equity pending in courts of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon praying for a modification of the treaty between the United States and the Empire of China so as to stop and prohibit the importation or immigration of Chinase or the importation or immigration of Chinese other Asiatic laborers to the Pacific Coast.

the importation or immigration of Chinese or other Asiatic laborers to the Pacific Coast. Referred.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to the Senate resolution transmitting the report from the Chief of Ordnance respecting the cost of manufactures of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass. Referred.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate the report of William Governen Morris on the condition of the public service, resources, etc., in Alaska Territory. Agreed to.

Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution in structing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar legal-tender, and providing for its recolnage into the standard silver dollar. He addressed the Senate at length, denouncing the trade dollar as frandulent money, which, having failed in its mission abroad, had returned home to cheat the honest people of this country. The number of trade dollars in existence was much larger than the people had any idea of. Thirty-five millions had been coined and sent forth into the channels of trade and commerce. The people had suffered loss by reason of the deception practiced on them with the trade dollar. The best method for the cure of this trade-dollar wrong was to make it a legal-tender and recoin it into the standard silver dollar. He argued that silver money was not receiving fair play at the hands of the present Administration and those who drew their inspirations from it. He reviewed the course of Secretary Sherman in relation to the Standard Silver-Dollar law, and said the execution of this popular law was in the hands of its most conspiracy to destroy it. The Secretary admitted, In his answer to a recent resolution of the Senator from Kentucky (Beck), that he allowed the bondholder to say what kind of con he would receive in payment of interest on his bonds. It was the plain duty of the Secretary to use both gold and silver in proportion to the amount to use both gold and silver in proportion to the amount of each he had under his control. He referred to the action of the National banks of the City of New York last November, and said they proclaimed rebellion against the lawfully-constituted authorities of the Government. Their document in regard to specie resumption was addressed to the Socretary of the Treasury. The Boston banks indorsed it, but he (Voorhees) belived the rebellion had gone no further. He had seen a bill, the passage of which he was assured would be urged before the New York Legislature, which virtually demonetized silver in that State, but no such unconstitutional act could stand. In spite of all adverse circumstances, he predicted the final triumph of the silver dollar. The country had just entered upon a crude experiment of forced resumption of specie payments, leaving behind five years of bankruptey and ruin. An appalling benalty had been paid for the bare proclamation of specie resumption. In his judgment, the results to follow specie resumption would be full of disasters and hardahips to the people of this country. The people whom he had the honor, in part, to represent, demanded that resumption should not rest on gold alone, but should rest on a basis as strong as the unlimited colnage of silver, as well as gold, could make it. This was not a mere party issue. The producing classes plead for finance reform, for justice, relief, and honesty. Our whole financial system was the work of the Republican party, and upon the leaders of that party rested the defense of the system, if any defense could be made of it, after having brought such suffering to the people.

Mr. Beck submitted the following:

Reoved, That the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of Dec. 3, 1878, relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of customs dues for the current fiscal year, and the disposit on made of it, be referred to the Committe on Finance, and the Committee ascertain whether the laws relative to the p

and are being, complied with, and report by bill or otherwise.

Laid over upon objection of Mr. Edmunds.
Consideration was resumed of the bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the Patent laws, and Mr. Christianey advocated it.

An amendment which Mr. Davis (ill.), sulmitted before the holidays giving any Cr ut Court the power to recognize the decisin o an other Circuit Court in case of infringeme. \$1.00 patent and grant injunctions to continue pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, was agreed to.

Pending discussion, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the National Museum to adjoin the Smithsonian Institute.

A bill was introduced by Senator McDouald to authorize local taxtion of United States potes. It proposes that any State or Territory, in assessing taxes, may include in the valuation of personal property any legal-tender notes denominated "lawful money," provided that the tax shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon United States gold or silver coin in the hands of individuals in such State or Territory.

Atter executive session adjourned.

After executive session adjourned.

Mr. Acklen called attention to the scandal in Louisiana with which his name is associated, and presented a resolution to unthorize an inquiry. Defeated, on the ground that the resolution did not embrace a question of privilege. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Finley in the chair) on the Geneva Award bill.

After a short discussion further consideration of the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Carlisle introduced a bill to include newspapers, periodicals, and proof-sheets in mail matter of the third class. Referred.

Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported a bill relating to the classification of mail-matter and the amount of postage thereon. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) submitted a resolution calling on the State Department touching the claim of J. C. Landeau against the Government of Peru. Adopted.

Mr. Kidder introduced a bill for the admission of Dakota as a State. Referred.

Mr. Kidder introduced a bill extending the time to pre-emptors on public lands who have suffered by prairie-fires. Referred.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of Col. Brown on the prisons of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Maish, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Messures, submitted a report of

ommittee on the subject of the system. Ordered printed and recomm.
The deaths of R. B. Donglas, of. Vir. A. S. Williams, of Michigan, were nounced, and the House, in respect memory, adjourned.

FIRES

C. C. Washing wax niv Becom New York, Jan. 7.—A fire broke out this morning in the upper part of the five-story building, 73 Vusey atreet, occupied by J. Richarlson & Co., dealers in tens, coffees, provisions, and flour. The flames aprend to No. 75, occupied by Frank W. Bauer, dealer in tens, coffees, and sugars, and thence to the large teastore of J. Stiner & Co., and M. H. Moses & Co., in 77 and 79. At 75 the flames spread through the J. Stiner & Co., and M. H. Moses & Co., in 77 and 79. At 75 the flames spread through the building with great rapidity. Upon the second floor were the working firemen. As the floors and rafters were weakened by the fire, the east wall began to totter, and the firemen were twice warned and ordered to come away, but they did not heed to come away, but they did not heed the warning in time, and the wall soon fell with a crash, tilling John living, fireman; and injuring Chief Rowe, Foremen Reeves and Van Horn, and Firemen McCune, Ryan, Jones, and Hogan. The pecuniary loss is \$18,000; insured.

LATER.—The firemen above-named were all buildy injured, and two others slightly. The injuries of Chief Rowe and Foreman Reeves may prove fatal. The disaster was caused by the upper floor giving way wand carrying down other floors. The body of the dead fireman is without bruises.

The alarm from Box 754 at 8:20 yesterday morning was caused by bed-clothing catching fire from a candle in the third story of ex-Ahl.

surance.

Lieut. Lloyd at an early hour yesterday morning discovered fire coming out of a basement window at No. 125 West Randolph street, owned and occupied as a wood-work factory. He broke the door open and put out the fire with a few pails of water, not necessitating the sounding of an alarm. Damage, \$5.

The alarm from Box 27 at 3:35 vesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline under the sidewalk in front of J. Obnatein & Co.'s slipper factory, No. & Fifth avenue. John Grouse, an employe of the firm, went into the basement to draw some gasoline, and foodishly lighted a match in order to see how to open the faucet. Grouse was quite severely burned about the hands and face, and was sent to his home. No. 42 Second street. Damage to premises and loss upon gasuline, \$100.

AT ST. LOUIS, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 7.—The We Block and some adjoining buildings in the VII lage of St. Louis at an early hour this morning lage of St. Louis at an early hour this morning were totally destroyed by fire, invoiving a loss of \$30,000, with very little insurance. The orimcipal losses are G. G. Nichols, on stock, \$500; insured; M. Kollmeyer, clothing, \$8,000; insurance, \$3,000; T. J. Nichols, millinery, \$5,000; no insurance; H. Tripn, photographer, \$6,000; no insurance; J. Wessels, owner of the building, \$2,000; no insurance; J. H. Snydams, on building, \$1,500; insured for \$3,000; miscellabeous, \$3,000; no insurance.

The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock Monday evening at the Union Stock-Yards was caused by a fire breaking out in the cooler of George L. Swift's packing bous: It is supposed to have caught from a candle tipped over by a carcless workman. A force of men who were fortunately employed in the vicinity unloading ice assisted in keeping the flames under control until the arrival of the Fire Department. The loss to the building is estimated at between \$300 and \$400, which is covered by insurance. STOCK-YARDS.

Town of Princeton, in this county, destroyed the principal business block in the village, entailing a loss of \$10,000; insurance, \$5,200,—in the Newark Company, \$1,000; firms, \$1,900; Fireman's Pund, \$1,000; State Company of Des Moines, \$3,000. AT MONTICELLO, MINN.

AT PRINCETON, IA.

Sr. Paul., Minn., Jan. 7.—A special to the Pioner-Press says the flouring mill of Stantes & Tennison, at Mosticello, burned. Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000.

A VERY COLD PLACE. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—The thermomet rical observations from all parts of the Union indicate that the cold has been as severe a Bloomington as at any point in the Northwest, if not more so. On last Saturday morning the mercury stood at 30 deg. below in the city, and mercury stood at 30 deg. below in the city, and two reliable persons report it between 33 and 35 deg. below in the country. Every day since the mercury has been from 10 to 15 deg. below the Chicago record. The cold is playing sad havoc with game. Quall are picked up by the bushel in the fleids, and rabbits are found with their ears entirely frozen off. Hundreds of fat hogs have been smothered by droves piling up for heat. The ice haulers have had to quit haulsing for the very singular reason that the ice is so brittle during the intense cold that it will not bear loading and unloading.

Before Breakfast
always use Sozedont, and rub it in well. It gives
such pleasant relief from parched tongue resulting
from sleep, promotes the healthful secretions of
the mouth. It will cost more for meat and such
things, but don't begrudge it. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kimball's New Asthmatic Cigarette is the latest and best known remedy. Never fails in the worst cases.

Chus. Gossage & Co.

GREAT SALE Hamburgh Embroideries!

5,000 Pieces.

Priced Below Real Value! 500 pcs. at 10 cts., worth 15.
500 pcs. at 12½ cts., worth 18,
500 pcs. at 15 cts., worth 25.
500 pcs. at 20 cts., worth 30.
1000 pcs. at 25 cts., worth 35.
1000 pcs. at 35 cts., worth 50.
1000 pcs. at 50 cts., worth 75.

All choice patterns on firm selecte cloth that will wear and wash. The Lot, though large, will sell quickly at these prices.

Select Early!
Also "Bargains" in Torchon Laces. Children's Lace Collars Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Chas. Gossage & Co

STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

STATE AFFAIRS

Kaleidoscopic Changes in Various Senatorial Probabilities.

C. C. Washburn Suddenly Becomes a Formidable Candidate in Wisconsin.

Proceedings of the Caucuses on Organization, and Various Comments.

The Nationals at Indianapolis Go Completely to Smash.

This as Suddenly Makes Voorhee Sure of His Election.

▲ Winter of Extraordinary Political Excitement at Many Capitals.

WISCONSIN. ADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—The members of the lature are all in the city, and, the organi having been virtually settled by the Re ublican caucus nominations, the Senatorship is ow the all-absorbing question. Members are ast announcing their choice, and, as they do so, fast amouncing their choice, and, as they do so, enter earnestly upon their work of promoting the interests of their choice,—so earnestly, indeed, that they cajole and ridicule those who are now what they were themselves only a few brief hours since, lukewarm or non-committal. Even an unobserving man, in visiting the headquarters of the different candidates, cannot fall to observe that the great leader of the Republican party of Wisconsin in its latof the Republican party of Wisconsin in its lat-ter years of unexampled victories, E. W. Keyes, takes the lead in the Senatorial scramble. At Carpenter's rooms will be found the Hon. E. D. Sanderson, of Milwankee, who has the management of his campaign, together with the several Milwaukee delegations in the Legislature, and a ough they look as though they regretted havmitted themselves so early, and were anxiously awaiting the time when they can de-cently drop Mattand join the more numerous and ppier Keyes crowd. At Howe's rooms will be Gen. James H. Howe, who is looking after Uncle Tim's interests, but whose smiling face and genial manners are no indication of his hopefulness, as, under all circumstances, he appears the same. The Hon. Horace Rubles and Col. Thomas Reynolds, who support Howe, not that he loves Keyes less, but that he loves Howe more, and some fifteen to eighteen mem In the Senate, a bill was introduced to change the method of admitting children to the Solers of the Legislature, who represent about the number of votes he will receive in the caucus. It is a very quiet crowd. If one tires of the crowd and of the noise and contusion that large and enthusiastic following of idolized leader will necessarily make, he is dvised to withdraw for awhile from the Keyes or even Carpenter rooms and have a "quie time" in the room of Senator Howe. At Keyes oom will be found a perfect host of earnest, enthusiastic men from all parts of the State, full of confidence in the result, willing to go

Falls; the Hon. Wert Herrick, of Hudson; the Hon. H. Borchsenius, of St. Croix County; the Hon. N. D. Comstock, of Trempleau; the Hon. M. Griffin, of Eau Claire; the Hon. J. Griffin, of Eau Claire; the Hon. E. A. Rudd, of Rudd's Mills; the Hon. D. McBride, of the Sparta Heraid; the Hon. L. Lattridge, of LaCrosse; the Hon. E. L. Browne, of Wanpaca; the Hon. J. K. Parish, of Taylor County; the Hon. O. B. Thomas, of Prairie du Chien; Capt. Fargharsen, of the Boscobel Iblai; Cole Bowen, of Broadhead; Gen. James Birith, of Darlington; the Hon. John M. Bowman, of Columbia County; the Hon. J. T. Moak, of Watertown; the Hon. A. J. Turner, of Portage; the Hon. L. W. Barden, of Portage; the Hon. L. W. Barden, of Portage; the Hon. Sam Frield, of Ashland; the Hou. D. G. Cheever, of Clinton; Judge J. B. Quimby, of Sauk County; the Hon. N. L. James, of Richland County; the Hon. N. L. James, of Richland County; the

her candidates. Among those noticed there aring the day were the Hon. H. A. Taylor, of

Hudson; the Hon. N. W. Wheeler, of Chippewa Falls; the Hon. Wert Herrick, of Hudson; the

Hou. N. L. James, of Richland County; G. W. S. Grubb, of Baraboo; Phil Allen, Jr., of Mineral Point; B. S. Miller, Esq., of Albion, touether will Willet S. Main, the Hon. ri. W. Chynoweth, Maj. F. W. Oakley, the Hon. W. W. Fleid, and other leading local politicians.

The probability, foreshadowed in these dispatches, that the bitter right over the Speakership would result in a change of usage as to the Chairmanhip of the Judiciary Committee, recognized as the leadership of the Assembly, is likely to be realized. The contest between Kelly, of Green Bay, and Carter, of Grant County, who is a member of the Assembly and was for twelve years Judge of the Fifth Creuit. Being from the same county, this will exclude Carter from any place on the Judiciary Committee, but the Cheirmanship of one of the other important committees, probably that on Federal Relations, will go to him.

The Senatorship appears to have been in no ray an issue in the Speakership. Close observers have noticed, last nignt and to-day, a strong and growing current of feeling in favor of exclove. C. C. Washburn for the Senatorship. The strength of this feeling is absolutely surprising when it is properly sounded. Gov. Washburn is not here. It is announced that he is in no sense a candidate, not even as a "dark horse," but that does not appear to affect the movement. Many of the avowed friends of the three leading candidate, not even as a "dark horse," but that does not appear to affect the movement. Many of the avowed friends of the three leading candidate, not even as a "dark horse," but that does not appear to affect the movement. Many of the avowed friends of the three leading candidate, not even as a "dark horse," but that does not appear to affect the movement. The promound that washburn will be chosen. The argument is this: that if one of the first men cannot be nominated, no second-class man shall slip in as a "dark horse," but that does not have been appeared to the sent shall be sleeted. The name of the other candidates. The present and thow

Legislature and Expenditures dehards. Federal Relations—Sacket, Van Schack. Roads and Bridges—Reynolds, Deering. Roads and Bridges—Reynolds, Deering.
Agriculture—Grimmer, Weich.
Insurance, Banks, and Banking—Trest, teenwyck.

Engrosses Bills—Chipman, Hathaway.

Enrotied Bills—Vansieenwyck, Price.

Joint Committee on Claims—Welch and Treat.

Charitable Institutions—Richardson, Hyde.

Printing—Andrews, Campbell.

The Democrats do not hold their cancus till—morrow, but the following will be added to be committees by them:

Judiciary-Hudd, Rankin, Railrouds-Rankin, Paul. Claims-Richmond. Claims—Richmond.
Education—Paul.
State Afairs—Anderson.
Incorporations—Morgan.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Colmunes, O., Jan. 7.—The Democratic jan boree to-morrow night has taken possession of the political mind, furnishing, as it will, a fit occasion for the Democratic statesmen of the General Assembly to express their opinion as to the most available candidate for Democratic honors. Some express themselves as favoring Gen. Ewing. It is quite likely that the clan

which is howling against the renomination of Gov. Bishop may join the Ewing throng, or some other combination which will result in his defeat. Since the telegram from Mr. Thurman stating that it would be impossible for him to leave Washington and respond to the toast, "The Jacksonian Democracy," at the bauquet, all hope of forcing him to be a candidate seems to have vanished. It is the belief that o avoid the personal importunities of his friends, who have been so eager for him to head the Democracy, and lead them to victory. Mr. to be read at the banquet, which, it is said, will convey his reasons for deciting to be a caudi-date. With the Thurman influence in his favor, Gov. Bishop is doubtless the most formidable candidate, and would, it is generally believed, poll as full a vote as any Democrat yet men-

To the Western Associated Press.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—The General Assem bly met to-day, ninety-one Representatives and twenty-five Senators being present:

diers' Home.
In the House, James Turner and James Paine, Representatives-elect from Montgomery and Jackson Counties, were sworn in. Bills were introduced to amend the law rela tive to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, so as to restore the provision of the law relative to the pension and admission the Home to what the were previous to the law of the last session a the time the Home was reorganized; also, regulating the dissection of dead bodies, making it unlawful to dissect in othe than specified places and under certain dential Electors or members of Congress shall be voted for on separate tickets from those on county officers are contained; to punish undu amiliarity with temale pupils; to authorize usband and wife to testify against each othe in certain criminal cases; increasing the penal ties for grave robbing; requiring indictments to be kept by County Clerks instead of Prosecut ing Attorneys; to amend the Game laws so asto make hunting upon the premises of another without permission punishable by imprison-

ment.
Gov. Bishop's annual message was read. It starts out by declaring that too much legislation is one of the recognized evils of govern-The total funded debt of Ohio is \$6,476,805. The total local debt is \$41,205,840; to which, adding the irreducible debt, composed of school and other trust funds,—\$40,200,964,—makes the aggregate public debt of the State \$51,943,029.

The receipts of the State Treasury for the year were \$5,591,538. At the close of the year a barance of \$918,694 remained in the Treasury. During the past year the money collected for the State taxes aggregated \$4,500,379; for county-and local taxes, \$22,954,271; making a total for 1878 of \$29,525,741.

The message states that there is a marked improvement in the tone and condition of the militia, and the recommendation is made that the militia be increased to 10,000, and placed on a war footing with increased compensation while on duty. Unpaid claims incurred by the militia during the strike of 1877 are submitted without recommendation.

militia during the strike of 1877 are submitted without recommendation.

The public works are reported in a fair average condition, and their net earnings since their abandonment by the lessees has been \$88,978. The Governor states that the works under the present management are in a safe condition, and assures the Legislature that no haste is required in determining the final disposition that may be made of them, but that a rull time of denberation may be taken without detriment to interests of the State.

Special attention is called to the importance of perfecting the laws which require that wages of labor small be paid in lawful money, and that laws should be passed providing for establishing courts of arbitration and conciliation without cost to the State as to the means of preventing strikes.

out cost to the State as to the incans of preventing strikes.

The cancellation of \$3,042,000 in boa's by railroad corporations doing business in Otio last year, and other evidences of the improved condition of railroads is pointed out as a matter

last year, and other evidences of the improved condition of railroads is pointed out as a matter for congratulation.

The Governor recommends the building of a reformatory or internediate State Prison, and the erection of district workhouses; calls attention to the important work of the State Board of Chartties; recommends the passage of a law to authorize the employment of County Superintendents of common schools, and interal appropriations for the State University; and an amenument of the law relative to the Soldiers' Orpanus' Home, so that its benefits may be made more general than is possible under the law of the last session.

Attention is called to the prevalence of graverobbing, and the Legislature is asked to pass some law by which an adequate number of medical subjects may be supplied from recognized and well-defined sources, and thus do away with the odious traffic by body-snatchers.

Attention is also called to the importance of protecting forests, and the recommendation is made that a constitutional amendment be submitted aixing a limit to the fees of county officers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Governor, in his message to the General Assembly, after refernce to the late epidemic, says: "I have the pleasure of reporting to you that throughout almost the entire State the laws have been well bserved, and that where violations of the same have taken place they have been generally pun shed. I regret, however, to say that in a few localities there have occurred during the past year some of those acts of violence and lawiessness

some of those acts of violence and lawiessness which in this State, as in other sectious of the country, occasionally happen, and which, while startling and distressing the mass of the people, are practically beyond the reach of the constituted authorizies."

After dwelling at considerable length upon the subject of lawlessness, the Governor says:

"A difficulty originating in politics which goes to the point of blows or bloodshed is any to be participated in by others from that time forward, not on account of the politics involved in it, but participated in by others from that time forward, not on account of the politics involved in it, but through race sympathy or race fear. I found this, in my opinion, formed after personal investigation, to have been the case in the recent disturbances in the Parish of Thinses and Concordia. The proximate cause of that trouble was the going at night of a party of men numbering from twenty to twenty-five to the house of one Fafriax. I colored colitical leader in Tensas Parish, which act resulted in the killing of one Peck, who seems to have been the leader of the party, and the wounding by Peck's companions of three color-

nen who were in Fairfax's house, and one of m afterwards died. The visit of these per-to Fairfax was utterly wrong, and, in my opinion, utterly without justification and, whilst it is attempted to busined upon the ground that they went in the interest of peace, and to exposul late against a rumored proposed attemp of certain colored persons to force the quaranting lines at the Town of St. Joseph, I am satisfied that such was not the purpose, and that inhad a political object. I do not think the purpose was to kill or harm Fairfax, but I do believe that it was to influence his course and to affect the local campaign in that parish. The killing of Peek and wounding of the colored men was, in my opinion, totally unexpected, and attended by results which none of the parties contemplated, and from which political consideration utterly disappeared. Just as soon sideration utterly disappeared. ties contemplated, and from which political consideration utterly disappeared. Just as soon as these men were killed and wounded, reports of the same spread with astounding rapidity through Tensas and Concordia, and instantly armed bodies of colored men, evidently organized prior thereto, moved from every direction to the scene of contrarge." Here follows a long account of the troubles in The Governor urges the Legislature to tak such steps as will secure the full and just en forcement of the provisions of the Funding act, and provide means for the payment of the consolidated debt.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—The legislativ pot continues to boil. Most of the memt are here, and caucuses of all parties were held to-night. The Nationals were in session for hours, and came from their room feeling that they were completely sold out. Majors, Senator from Jasper, Newton, Beuton, and White, has sold himself to the Democracy for the election of D. R. Dale of White, as Secretary of the Senate. The Na tionals are very indignant, and have published a story, supported by affidavits, to the effect that, as Clerk of White County, Dale's record is not an honest one. He is charged with not accounting for money received. Dale was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of his county. It is also a fact that most of the members of the House elected as Na-tionals will act with the Democrats, although not so openly as Secator Majors. Leading Nationals are thoroughly disgusted and disheartened, and acknowledge there is no hope of doing anything. Democratic Senators caucused at the Audito ot State's office. Twenty-one Senators were present, and twenty-four will be here to-mor-row. They talked of various matters, principally relating to organization. It was agreed that Lieut.-Gov. Gray should give the casting vote on organization, and they would sustain him. The Republicans held a preliminary meeting. The general burden o the talk was against attempting any bargains or arrangements with anybody. Another caucus will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The Hon. John Overmeyer, of Jennings, the last Speaker, will receive a compliment at the hands of the caucus for the same place, and, although there is some talk of complimenting Godlove S. Orth by a vote for Senator, Gen. Ben Harrison will doubtless receive the vote of the caucus and of the Republican members. Affairs remain substantially unchanged. Voorhees has not arrived, and it is understood will not be here. He will be elected without doubt. Gov. Hendricks, in an interview to-night, said there was no possibility of his defeat.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Legislatur ganized to-day by electing the nominees of the Republican caucuses, except a Democrat for Enrolling Clerk and a Greenbacker for Engrossing Clerk of the Senate. Rumors prevalled this morning that the opposition in the Senate had combined with two or three dissatisfied Repub-licans to divide all the Senate offices. In fact, such a combination was made as to four minor offices, but the Republicans entering into it lost their two through the perversity of one or two Democrats, who preferred the regular nomi-nees. Ex-Senators Wilkipson and Donnelly are credited with originating the scheme, which met the usual fate of their schemes. The Govern-or's message will be delivered Thursday.

To the Western Associated Press.
Sr. Paul., Minn., Jan. 7.-The Min Legislature met to-day. C. A. Gilman, of St. Cloud, was elected Speaker of the House, and the Senste. These were the Republican caucus nominees. Adjourned till to-morrow, when the Governor's message will probably be received.

NERRASKA

Special Dispatch to the Tribune. Lincoln, Neb., Jav. 7.—The eighteenth, ses sion of the Nebraska State Legislature comnenced to-day. The duration of the session was fixed at forty days, but it is not consider possible to accomplish all the necessary work laid out in that time. The Committee on Revision of the Statutes will submit a report which will occupy much time, as the whole statutes since the formation of the State will nave to be gone over. The temperance people will also earnestly press a Prohibition law on the attention of the Legislature. A lively time is anticipated. Matters pertaining to rebuilding the Capitol, or adding a wing, will also come up. The Senate organized to-day by electing Col. William Marshall, of Dodge County, President; Sherwood Burr, of Fillmore, Sec ty, Frestent; Sterwood Burt, of Filindre, Secretary; Walter M. Seely and Clarence H. Babcock, Assistants. The House elected C. P. Matthewson, of Madison, Soenker; B. D. Slaughter, of Lancaster, Chief Clerk; and J. D. Seediker and F. H. Benton, Assistants. Messages and reports will be received to-morrow, and the new State officers sworn in.

PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7 .- The Pennsylvani Legislature organized to-day. The Senate chose Thomas B. Cochran as Chief Clerk. The House elected H. M. Long (Republican from Allegheny County, Speaker, and W. C. Shurloch, Chief Clerk. The Democrats voted for Daniel Sherwood, from Northumberland County, for Speaker. HARKISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.-The State Treas urer says the public debt Dec. 1, 1878, was \$21,586,200, having been reduced during the fiscal year \$1,063,195. The sinking fund amounts to \$8,504,890.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Legislature took cossession to-day of the new Capitol, the Sentors escorting the Assemblymen from the old ALBANY, N. Y., Jen. 7 .- The new Capitol re

ception to night was a great success. The com-pleted parts of the building presented a grand appearance when lighted up. At least 5,000 guests were present. NEVADA. Carson, Nev., Jan. 7.—Gov. Kinkead was in augurated to-day. In the Senate a concurrent resolution was adopted demanding that the

United States Senators from Nevada vote for the bill pending before the United States Senate to prevent discrimination by railroads. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7 .- Governor-elect Garcelon will be inaugurated to-morrow. His message is said to oppose the Free High-School act, favors liberal legislation for worthy objects,

and approves the Resumption act. TENNESSEE. Nasaville, Tenn., Jan. 7.—The message of Gov. Porter will be submitted to the Legislature

COLLEGE REGATTA. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—Oxford University has informed Harvard of its inability to row as late as Aug. 1. As Harvard will not row earlier, it is likely that there will be no race. Since Oxford's letter was received, some members of at Harvard eight have withdrawn, and a new commer.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.—The unblic shoels at Mitchell, Ind., have been dismissed on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

SUCCESSFUL CRIME.

Daring Robbery of Goldsmids Pawnshop Last Evening.

Four Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry Carried Off.

The Safe-Blowers and Burglars at Their Work Again.

It is well perhaps for some folks to lean back in their easy chairs and count themselves and their neighbors secure, because they live in Chicago where nothing of the blood-cardling nature ever happens. But it begins to look as if New York and other large Eastern cities merely set us the fashions for all sorts of villainies, and if we hear one month of daring highwaymanship or desperate and successful villainy in either of the Eastern cities, we may assuredly look for the same species of crime in this city the next ensuing month. Only a short time ago New Yorkers were excited over several extensive robberies,—among others that of Johnson's jewelry-store. Last night the Johnson robbery was repeated in this city, and, up to the present date, the new year has been replete with misdeeds of various descrip-tions. The location of last night's affair was

GOLDSMID'S PAWN-SHOP, at No. 99 Madison street, and the hour a few at No. 39 Madison street, and the nour a few minutes—ten, perhaps—after 6 o'clock, an bour when the street is filled with people returning home from work. The robbers, doubtless, paid no attention to this fact, but merely waited until Louis Rothgerber, one of the clerks in the pawn-shop, had gone home, and Henry Hammond, another clerk, had gone to supper, leaving in the shop Mr. Goldsmid, a young man named Stephen Grace, and a boy named Joseph Stern. There were evidently three in the gang of rob-bers, and they distributed themselves as foldrove up in just outside of Harkins' shoe store a few doors north of Madison on Dear born street, another passed to the west of the pawn-shop, while the third one gazed in at the show-window on the cast side of the pawn-shop, having concealed under his clothing a hatchet. No. 2, who had on rubber overshoes, sheaked up to the door of the pawn-shop, and, without being noticed by any one, placed a block of wood made for the purpose, in the door-handle, com pletely closing it to those upon the inside. At a given signal No. 3 struck a sudden blow apon the plate-glass window with his hatchet, and then threw the weapon through the glass at another point, the two blows com-pletely breaking up the lower half of a three-eighths-inch plate glass. No. 2, almost at the same moment, made a dash for two trays of diamond rings which were placed upon a sus pended glass shelf in the window; No. 3 made two grabs for some other jewelry in the bot-tom of the window, and then both bolted for the At least twenty persons must have actually seen the entire robbery, although it doubtiess took some moments before they comprehended it and at least three times that number must have been within seeing distance. And yet, so far as can be learned, only one, a young man employed at Wolford's saloon, named Harry Bennett, attempted to stop them. He made

Bennett, attempted to stop them. He made a praiseworthy endeavor to stop thief No. 3, but the fellow, with an oath and a threat, roughly broke away from him and ran. During the very few seconds taken up by this adventure thief No. 2, in his haste to get away and in dodging people on the street, ran into an iron post in front of the Madison street door to Danleis' cigar store on the corner. He stumbled and fell upon one hand, and a key, and one of the trays was either broken or became unclasped, as seven rings and one of the thief's overshoes were afterwards found at that point by Officer Schumacher. Bennett, and those who had been quick enough to comprehend the theft, ran in pursuit, but the trio were into the cutter in less time than it takes to write it, and were lashing the horse to a furious pace north on Dearborn street.

When the glass was smashed Mr. Goldsmid and his two employes were behind a locked railing. He ran to the door but found it fastened with the block of wood, but upon tapping at the window a bystander noticed his dilemma and removed the block of wood. He ran excitedly to the corner, but the thieves had already started, and he ran as excitedly back again through fear that other thieves would convey off the remain-

dilemma and removed the block of wood. He ran excitedly to the corner, but the thieves had already started, and he ran as excitedly back again through fear that other thieves would convey off the remaining valuables in the broken window. He saw the forms of the two men, but not their countenances, and would not be able to recognize either of them again. The clerk, Stephen Grace, and the boy, Joseph Stern, upon hearing the glass break, looked and saw one of the thieves reaching in for the trays of diamonds, and were able to see his face and clothing from the waist upwards, and they are tolerably sure they would be able to swear to his identity should he be captured. They cared for the goods in the window until Mr. Goldsmid's return, and then young Grace ran to Central Station and notified Detective La Bounty, and then ran for Detective W. A. Pinkerton. Both officers were darly at the pawn-shop, and gleaned as many particulars concerning the affair as could be found. Mr. Goldsmid, unon looking over his stock, concluded that the only things missing were the two travs of diamond rings, containing thirty rings each. The goods were exceptionally fine ones, as all who have recently passed that shop must have noticed, and with the exception of the seven rings found by Officer Schumacher, amongst which was one of the most valuable, Mr. Goldsmid estimates his loss at about \$3,500,—an average of about \$70 to each ring. Young Grace insists that the other thief stole something from the bottom of the window, but what cannot be ascertained until stock is taken. There is usually a \$1,000 greenback in the window, and it was at lirst thought that it was this, but upon searching it was found safe in the money-drawer.

The chase north on Dearborn street was exciting, about a score of people with a large number of street-gamins following closely upon the cutter, and shouting vociferously. "Stop thief," and other similar cries. A young girl waiting in the coffee-house at No. 124 Dearbern street saw the horse and cutter and a dark ho

may or may not have belonged to "pais" of
the thieres who were seeing that they got away
all right.

The police have compiled the following description: Lock out for three men, two about
19 years of age, clad in dress-coats and without
overcoats, one wearing dark gray pants,
and the 'either a skull-cap with the
ear-haps tied on the outside over the top,
and the paik surned up; the other, an older
man, meating hight and build, and weighing
perhaps 19 pounds, short dark mustache, and
forse of dark bay color, well checked up, and
Concors slight, high back, round corners, painted thorn, and light running gear. They also
nad's heavy, long whip, which they used
frequently.

Parly yesterday morning three men corresinding closely to the description made an eflift, to sucask away a pair of boots from Harkins'
slogestore, and later were successfull in sneaking
a pair of fur glows from Tyler's store, text to
Guidsmid's. It seems improbable, however,
that thieves, calculating so large a nam, would
have made any such breaks as the above prior to
taking a trick moon which they had doubtiess
been figuring for date.

Deputy Dixon and Lient. McGarigle were
down-town all the night directing the detective
force, in the hops of grading some clew to the
thieves, but in to mutificant there had found
nothing beyond what is stated above. Smartly
after that hour Mr. Goss, keeper of a Washington
street livery, reported that arig was missing from
his stable, corresponding almost exactly to the

the name of George Brown, riving his residence as No. 115 Jefferson street, engaged it at 3 o'clock in the aiternoon, and took it off at 5 o'clock. Since then Mr. Gross has visited the number mentioned, but has found no trace of George Brown. The description corresponds closely to one of the two younger thieves, and the police are of the opinion that they have a clew at last.

clew at last.

Saturday the gang of Chicago safe-blowers paid a visit to Woodstock, and, after forcibly entering the store of J. C. Choate, proceeded in a deliberate and skillful manner to blow open the safe. They helped themselves to \$225 in cash, a silver watch, and some gold and silver coins, aggregating in all about \$300. The leader of the gang was noticed upon the train, and is described as of about 35 years of are, medium hight and build, with dark hair, eyes, and mustache.

ali over the floor, but found no money, for the very good reason there was none there. Nothing was found of sufficient value to carry away. The lumber office of P. Stevens, No. 934 Halsted street, was visited, probably by the same gaug. The door was completely amashed in, and the combination of the safe broken off in the same manner as at Griffiu's, but they did not succeed in opening the door, and consequently got no plunder. The front door and side window of the American Boiler Company's office, at No. 901 Halsted street, were pried open with a jimmy, but nothing was taken, the gang having been evidently scared off before they had time to commit farther depredation. The above places are

The residence of M. J. Deegan, No.

HELD UP.

Saturday afternoon a messenger-boy from the American District Telegraph office at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harmon court was sens from No. 15 Harmon court to No. 379 Superior street with a small package of trinkets belonging to Miss Addie Johnson, of Racine. When near St. James' Church, at the corner of Cass and Huron streets, the bow was met by three men, who assaulted and choked him to prevent his screaming, and took away from him the bundle, which contained about \$60 worth of goods. He can give only poor descriptions of the men.

tained about \$60 worth of goods. He can give only poor descriptions of the men.

MOURNS HIS WATCH.

Fred Schultz, of No. 444 Archer avenue, complains that while busy in the crowds along State street yesterday afternoor, some light-tingered thief relieved him of a silver watch and gold chain valued at \$50.

Detectives Shea and Keating arrested at 1 o'clock in the morning William McCarthy and Jack Dempsey upon suspicion of having had a hand in the robbery.

DJELALABAD.

ale's Gallant Defense Thirty-Seven Ye

Ago.
New York World.
Djelalabad is memorable in Engl annals in consequence of Sale's galiant defense in the winter of 1841-'2. The Ghilzies having gathered with a view to cutting off the British communication with India, Gen. Elphinstone sent Sir Robert Sale with two regiments from Cabul to force the Khood Pass. Sale set out or the 12th of October and fought his way through to Djelalabad, which he reached on the 12th of November. Almost immediately afterward a body of Afghan horsemen brought a letter from the weak and confiding Elphinstone, in which the convention entered into with Abkar Khan was announced, and Sale was ordered peremptorily to march with arms, ammunition and stores to Peshawur, the Afghans promis and stores to Peshawur, the Afghans promising that the "troops would not be molested on the way." Serious as was the responsibility of refusing to obey orders, Sale called a council of war, which (though there was doubt and hesitation) decided, mainly through the persistence of Havelock and Broadfoot, to remain at Djelalabad and defend the place against all comers. It then consisted of an irregular quadrilateral, surrounded by loty ramparts, with a permeter of about 2,100 yards. The works were of earth without parapets, ditches, covered way or outwork of any sort; there were thirty-three bastions, but their construction was so faulty that they were worse than useless. The town contained but 300 because and had the wentering and had the sentential of the sent

houses, and had the reputation of being one of the filthies places in the East. It was surrounded on all sides with walled gardens, inclosed fields, ruined forts and mosques, affording admirable over to an enemy; on three sides, at a distance of about 500 yards, lay the ruins of the walls of the ancient city; opposite the southwest angle ran a range of hights completely overlooking the town; and parallel to the morth side, within 150 yards, there was a mud bank nearly twenty feet in hight. This extended several miles to the east, and afforded a secure and unseen approach for any number of men.

Three days after the council had decided that "it would not be prudent to act upon such a document, and that the garrison would therefore remain where it was until further orders, a sentinel saw a mounted man in the distance, a rider who appeared to be a European, fafut and wounded, coming on a half-starved pony from the pass; it was Dr. Brydon. the only man of Elphinstone's force that reached Djelalabad; he was raint, bleeding, and covered with wounds, and grasped in his hand a small fragment of a saword, his only weapon. Four miles from town the exvalrymen sent out to bring him in found the mutilated remains of three of his companions, after killing whom the Afghans had gone back to the hills, leaving Brydon, who had lagged behind, to pass unnoticed; but not another living soul came through the pass, hough for some nights innterns were suspended to encourage straggiers. Sale set himself to prepare for a siege, and, while the walls were hanned with non-combatants trained to handle piese made out of old nocks and other scraps of rich, the garrison turned out to forage. In two days 170 cattle and 700 sheep were brought in, the fortune being stain and salted down, and the latter sent out to graze near the walls. Trees and business that might afford cover to an enemy were cut down, and even the doors and windaws of nonceupled houses were to a subject to work repairing the walls more accessible than any which the troops had

at Tille v Late War News. The reconnoissance of the Bootjack Pass, by the Abmednugger Ambulancers, under Gen. Sir Symthe Smythe-Browne, showed a force of Caterwauters in the Tomaskar Fort, supported by a strong detachment of Mariahs, whom it was by a strong detachment of Mariahs, whom it was THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Californians Achieving a Reputa tion as Chronic Grumblers.

comething to Find Fault With, but Much to Be Thankful For.

A Drop in Stocks and an Increase in Assessments.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 1.—To one familiar w the condition of Eastern cities, nothing can more amusing than the complaints heard San Francisco on this, a day ordinarily devote San Francisco on this, a day ordinarily devoted to congratulations. To listen to numbers of the New-Year's callers one would imagine that the year just past had been one of famine and misery for California. Because the gold and silver product of the mines last year was only \$81,-000,000 against \$98,000,000 in 1877, because the Anglo-Californian was only able no pay 9, the Loudon & San Francisco Baak 8, and savings banks 74 per cent interest in 1878; because the farmers who anticipated great results from the European war had to dispose of their wheat at about \$1.75 per cental; because the common about \$1.75 per cental; because the common laborers' pay came down to \$1.50, and in extreme cases to \$1 per day,—therefore THE TIMES ARE UNPRECEDENTEDLY HARD.

It is acknowledged—with some hesitation, is true—that nowhere can the laboring man liv so cheaply as here; that never before was there so large a corn crop grown here as last your; that even with the comparatively small rainfall of the last few days the wheat-crop prospects are excellent, that the extension of the South-ern Pacific Railroad into Arizona is placing the ern Pacific Railroad into Arizona is placing the rich mineral products of that Territory at the very door of San Francisco; and yet the growiers continue to growl. Even in this quiet suburb, where the fact of monthly commutation tickets to and from San Francisco being obtainable for \$3 has enormously enhanced the value of real estate, people shake their heads and say the boats ought to run oftener than every half-hour across the bay, and that the railroad company, in addition to allowing folks to ride free on the care from one end of Oakhand to the other, as they do now, ought to be held responsible if any accident happens to these deadheads in getting on or off the trains! If we look into

THE LUNCH BASKET OF THE LABORER who vocilerates, "The Chinese must go," we discover, maybe, the wing of a chicken and a piece of pie, and if we go to his home we may find that his wife, the laundress, has pot out the washing confided to her to some Mongolian laundry where the charges are perflaps some 50 per ceal less than those which figure on the bills she sends in to her customers. Up to within the last day or two the universal cry was that never before had such cold weather been experienced here: yet the mercury has, during the days, been in the forties; and only late at night so low as thirty-three, and statistics show that in the past winters,—notably in that of 1861-782,—the cold here has been much greater. In a word,

CALIPORNIANS ARE AS INVETERATE GRUMBLES:

word,
CALIFORNIANS ARE AS INVESTRATE GRUMBLERS
AS ENGLISHMEN,
and growling seems to relieve their minds and
whet their appetites. If the cause of this complaining be probed, it will generally be found
attributable to the fact of stocks being down
and mining assessments large. That is the
great secret of the depression which forces men
to take an extra champagne coetail before breakfast and drop in at the
corner grocery—alias groggery—after dinner. Because none of the Comstocks,
except California and Cousolidated Virginia,
show any prospect of paying dividends and reimbursing the stockholders the amount of the
assessments, swallowed up, therefore the bankclerk who has invested his spare runds in Mexicans, the lawyer who has gone heavily into
Ophif, the merchant who pinned his faith on
Yellow Jacket, and their wives and daughters
who went it blind into Lady Byron, and Ward,
and Hussey, and North Bonauza, because they
were eneap.—therefore these types of society
are gloomy on New-Year's Day, and complain
of the difficulty of getting in money and the depreciation in real estate. No amount of dire
experiences, no quantity of "cidching," seems
to be able to diminish the gambling mania in
this community. Ladies insist on their husbands bringing home with them from business
the Stock Report or the Daty Exchange, and
stocks form the staple of the conversation at
family gatherings in the evenings. Last Friday
sierra Nevada Had Anorher Severe Droron the report that the mine was running in
porphyry, or, in mining parlance, that another
horse had been found. It so happened that the
same day an accident happened to a horse and
buggy just opposite the Nevada Bank. The
horse was lamed, and measures were at once
taken to remove it. Before this, however, could
be done a gentleman in the crowd had affixed
to the harpess a placard bearing the words.

buggy just opposite the Nevada Bank. The horse was lamed, and measures were at once taken to remove it. Before this, however, could be done a gentleman in the crowd had affixed to the harness a placard bearing the words: "This is the horse out of Sierra Nevada, sired by Johnny Skae, and dammed—by everybody." Needless to say that this placard was speedily torn down by the Nevada Bank messengers.

SPEANING OF THE NEVADA BANK, which the San Franciscans are always ready to denounce as the source of their ills, reminds me of the excitement caused night before last by the forcible ejection, in custody, of one of the depositors of the French Savings Bank from the meeting convened by the new Directors of that body. M. Touchard, the President, seems to have become excited, and, after ordering Dennis Kearney down from the platform, instructed the police to arrest a depositor named Casamajon, who was also desirous to address the meeting. This arrest seems to have been accompanied by considerable violence, and the fact of no charge being preferred against the man when the case was called up yesterday morning gives a color to the accusation of favoritism so persistently urged by Kearney. The ex-drayman immediately convened a meeting of the depositors, which took place last evening, and at which the injured Casamajon was greeted with the most enthusiastic appiause. Much violent language was used, but there can be no doubt that Kearnev expressed the opinion of the majority of the depositors in denouncing in ummeasured terms the flagrant mismanagement of the bank, which allowed one Director to take out \$200,000 of depositors' money without giving security, and has reduced the assets of the institution to bareiv 60 per cent of its liabilities. At the meeting last night the old cry,

"THE CHINESE MUST 60,"

was raised, but for an instant, since there is everything to show that the Chinese are going. Over 300 of them feft last week on the City of Swiney for Honolulu, where they are in great demand. The Mongols are not popular amo

one two frees. Even here there is something of a better feeling than formerly manifested towards these Asiaties. The new Consul-General,

CHEN SHU TANG,

was taken the other day over the Government shops on Mare Island, and, on being shown a bright-barreled Remington rifle, remarked, "Uh, we make those in China, too." Subsequently the General's attention was attracted by some Chinese characters on an old-fashioned swivel gun, reading which he exclaimed, "Why this is a breach-loader of Corean make, 188 years old." It seems to be a fixed idea among San Franciscans that all the Chinese who come here must belong to the very lowest classes, and all the papers today notice the fact that yesterday a Chinappan had his boots blacked by a white shoeblack and paid his 10 cents "allee samee as Meilican man." One would have thong at that, seeing how few Chinese nere can soeak English to any extent, a number of enterprising Californians would have found it to their pecuniary advantage to study Chinese, but not a dozen students of Chinese are to be found here,—probably there are actually fewer nere where there are 50,000 to 60,000 Chinese than at Harvard, where Francis Parkman Knight recently founded a Chinese Professorship.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

here seem too much occupied with internal squabbles and incriminations to think of allowing the pupils to study an Asiatic tongue. The investigation into the sale of examination papers closed in the most unsatisfactory manner possible, and the supposed chief evil-doors are permitted to journey from one suburt of San Francisco to another without the slightest molestion. On the other hand, the unfortunate small fry among the school-teachers are being dismissed one after the other, and much grumbling is expressed because while clerks can be obtained for \$1,200, Principals of public sensors should be receiving twice that amount!

Quite a little stir has been created at the arrival of a small colony of immigrants from Tennessee. They will probably locite in Los Angeles or San Bernardino Co

in some cases good land can now be and it is not too much to look forward to when the importation of olive oil and a lemons to this country may cease. The other industries progress in the south of fornia, because the people there are not so infected with the stock-trambling man Nevada, which might be made one of the fertile States, screely anything whatenbeen done in the way of agriculture, betrafficking in stocks has absorbed the succession.

STOP ALL TRADING IN STANDARD allow no purchases of stock to be a allow no purchases of stock to be made gin. It must be confessed that were the proposition adopted, much of the evil at rife would be diminished, since people witheir savings would not in addition in selves burdened with a debt which of cripples them for years afterwards. It all in stocks here seems to have so checked the ardor of Eastern speculator is to be hoped that the heavy losser sust Boston, New York, and Philadelphia m Chicagoans from burning, their finger same way. Legitimate mining is in ma a profitable industry; stock speculationing against an adversary with loaded dio

THE VOICE OF THE PROPER

Dr. D'Unger and Cinchons. WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 6.-I have pers

considerable interest the correspondence very selfish and one-sided communication Earle, of the Washingtonian Home. I he permit me to say, the slightest act with Dr. D'Unger, and know and can with Dr. D'Unger, and know and care not of his antecedents. I view the Doctor's his entirely from a neutral standpoint, and per in the interest of the alcoholic half point thousands of my countrymen who are cause and devoutly seeking some means of enfrom its thraidom, and I cannot but express hearty godspeed to the man of whaters thousaity or profession who shall, however a itesimally, contribute an antidote, whether a iteal, religious, or otherwise, for the accompanent of so great a desideratum as to attach umanity the thirst, desire, or inclination for damnable, health-destroying cup. If the is a benefactor to his race who causes twoble of grass to grow where one only has been an of grass to grow where one only has comed to grow, how much greater a must that man be deemed who a must that man be deemed who
the terribly destructive machin
helish liquor mania (even
may be but in the appetite
which at present is grinding out
tons of human beings and reduce
ply to so much powder and shot i
the blast of the pent up magazine soul. That Dr. D'Unger's antidote has plished much good there is the most testable evidence to prove, but that he also assailed by a "professed" temperature of the purveyor-general of the grand panesa the ills of which human flesh is hear to the leading spirit of the Washingtonian will not arrogate to h'mself so pompone iright. I am assured by an eminest a gentleman of this city of thirty-five standing, who has thoroughly investigate subject (cinchona), and who has had a printerview with Dr. D'Unger, that the mis everything that it claims to be, and the D'Unger is a scholarly D. M., and will perfect gentleman, singularly wasting to the profession of the standard maker." This is by the way. My real in thus publicly dealing with matter is purely to raise the litarian and temperance standard to contribute my mite to the breaking de prejudice and selfish interests. "Biright, and wrong is no man's right." hall the good for its own intrinsic and not for the sake of the source from it emanates. I am anxious for the rede of the world from the pernicious, term structive liquor traffic, and more than d that sects, isms, creeds, dogmas, (whether "red, white, or blue") should to the four winds of beaver rather the

couraged who is seeking to help in so godlike a cause as that of murdering tite for spirituous or fermented liquor far that a dozen guilty men should se that one innocent man should be exe To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 7 .- In last Friday's Ti sident of Evenston of the 81st uit., regarding the erection ument by Mr. Field to Maj. Andre.

of the 31st ult., regarding the erection of a unment by Mr. Field to Maj. Andre. Wai wrote was the simple expression of botest deliberate conviction, unbiased by any illestings against the private character of Andre animosity towards the English people. It is an animosity towards the English people. It is an proves recreant in this respect in the pence "P." This highly illogical scribe, with a rolly display of rhetorical floural, and laying down certain mobal precests my observation, proceeds to culcais Mr. In for what he designates "charitable patrolish by his maguanimous proposal to erect a man ment on United States soil in memory of a who never did an act deserving of the apint tion of the American people. It is not christian to say that such an act is incomiss with the dictates of human nature, and act and the certainly should receive the disapprobation every upright American, the popularity wealth of Cyras W. Field to the contern's withstanding. Well, sir, or Madam "P." and me to say that you deal too much is suppolland under mock morality. Your patriotism, I spending is of a very accommodating nature. In Andre been an American and taken by the Iglish, under the same chremstaness, and couted, would they erect a monument of memory? With a short engran for your retains, I will have done:

Sir, or Madam "P."

I quite fail to see "The locic of your answer." "I voul do hard to find So unpatriotic a mind Ontside the village of Evanston, Your moral admonition Is but in bad popition; The subject requires no such talk. But you are one of a host That deal is philosophic boast About oroad and liberal view. I am sorry that your mind Is not more refined Than to pander to every taste. Be, if you can, A stanch American, Andre ease sophistical gab.

Good Enough.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Whenever a religious ety in Chicago is in any financial difficulty public is immediately informed. Would amiss to occasionally notice the electric the annual meeting of the Second United Society was held last evening at the consummon and Washington streets. The Trarecorted, as they have done for the party years, that all the engagements of the Society did not owe a dellar. Respectfully S. N. Baoo.



of writing. For sale by dealery generally to a visit of writing. For sale by dealery generally to the work of writing the "Y" by FYT-FY VE assorted sample to the work of the

Wholesale Lique 159 Clark-st., Chicago, III.

THE COURT A Datch of Appella

Decisions D. A. Gage and His Bonds Ahead -- The Bond D. Invalid.

Mr. Taylor's Charitab Set Aside---The H Luck.

The Trustees Under the Wi

Parabola Needles---Rec

ments, New Suits,

THE APPELLATE Contract of the Appellate Court met yeste and delivered opinions in the foliate. Lake Shore & Michigan South underland, scientistrator. Ray dy Held by Judge Pleasan e guilty of such pastices and

was grand to the control of the cont

THE GAGE CAS The most important opinion be appounced yesterday was that in City of Chicago vs. David A. bondsmen. The facts, althoug many, may be briefly summariz Gare was elected City. Treasure 1869, and re-elected in 1871. At of his second term of office the-hands, as shown by his office of his second term of office hands, as shown by his \$965,780.81, of which he paid of leaving a defi-it of \$507,703.58. suit was brought in the Cir. and judgment was recovered amount. An appeal was take principal grounds of error that, the rofusal of Judge allow the defendants to st allow the defendants to elevidence that the balances of were fletitions, and that occurred during Gage's first that the bond sued on was entited fective and void; and, third, if are to file a good bond within the prescribed, the office of Treasur cant, and by the terms of the bowere discharged.

The opinion in the case was wridustice Murphy, and he spent a of time and labor over it, the case argued in the Appeliate Court and held under advisement untime. After stating the facts in

and held under advisement un time. After stating the facts in Murphy said that, as to the first that the official balances were fit to be observed that the the city imposed the obligation make a monthly awoffer account showing the balance in and enacted that any Treasurer report should be guilty of will perjury. Yet, in the face of the anta had offered to put Gage impeach the monthly reports mather were not true in fact. A mecommitting the crime of "willful

impeach the monthly reports may they were not true in fact. A in they were not true in fact. A in committing the crime of "willful committing the crime of "willful perjury." once a month with pai must be possessed of unbounded well as o a case scarcely less that appear in open court and go upe at and and offer himself as a stand and he should not be heard statements made by him under this official oath, and upon which that time acted and relied so imposes the sace of the was, therefore, correct in axcine praching testimony.

As to the second point, that void, it appeared that it would be a standard to the sureties, and filled up by the officers of inserting the names of the penal part of the bond; also the of, and the date and office to whe elected. The city authorities in sureties by signing the bond in him made him their agent so as to give to fill out the blanks and make the binding on them. But the law tied the other way, and as to all had actice of such signing. That doctrine mad been fully ests supreme Court of Himols in they was absolutely void as against That doctrine mad been fully ests supreme Court of Himols in they appear alread and actice in blank, which done, was void as to the particular distribution of all other and without the blank, which done, was void as to the particular distributed by the appear alread and active red of the law in the law they are wand as the standard of the particular distributed by the appear alread and active red to the particular distributed by the appear alread and active red to the particular distributed by the appear alread and active red to the law in the law they are the particular distributed by the arms.

callog unless they afterward de inowiedzed, or adopted it. The ind-followed the same line of ground being that, after the bi-diled up, the deed ceased to be to parties executed. It was then of tenor, and was another instrument if it was executed by a pea-sum, and was executed by a pea-sum, and was changed to a larger sum, and without conse-or subtengest ratifications. No

s good land can now be from \$8 to \$10 per acre, THE INDIANA COLONE

ICE OF THE PEOPLE.

evanston undertakes to dispuse to THE THE attended in a letter to The Triessalt, regarding the erection of a more field to Maj. Andre. What I esimple expression of honest and nviction, unbiased by any ill-feether private character of Andre of cards the English people, as any mated by motives of true national. But Evanston, to its shame at in this respect in the person dight willogical scribe, with a good of rhetorical flourish, after certain moral precents for no, proceeds to eulouize Mr. Field esignates "charitable patriotism inmous proposal to erect a monte of States soil in memory of on an act deserving of the approbation of the approper of the approper

th a short epigram for your re done:
Madam "P."
fail to see
c of your answer.
be hard to find
trious a mind
the village of Evanston,
oral admonition
End position;
ject requires no such talk.
are one of a host
d in philosophic boast
road and hberal views.
ry that your mind
ore refined
pander to every taste.
Mercean,
American, American, se sophistical gab.

Good Enough. Editor of The Tribuna.

7.—Whenever a religious seeks in any financial difficulty the editately informed. Would it is similarly notice the exceptional ting of the Second Universalist I ast evening at the corner standington streets. The Trustee where done for the past three the engagements of the Societien promptly met, and that thowe a dellar. Respectfully, S. N. BROOKS. TEEL PENS.

week on a cos

EL PEN riety of styles suited to e by dealers generally. For suite assorted samples for suite and the suite of FALCON receipt of Twenty-Sve Commenced to the suite of th

Grand St., New York

GLE LIQUOR CO.,

ale Liquors

k-st., Chicago, III.

A Datch of Appellate Court Decisions.

MUE COURTS.

D. A. Gage and His Bondsmen Come Out Abcad -- The Bond Declared Invalid. Mr. Taylor's Charitable Bequest

Set Aside---The Heir in Luck. The Trustees Under the Will Will Have Be Chance to Found an Insti-

Dr. Aria Derives Ho Satisfaction from His Appeal.

erabols Needles--- Records of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

THE APPELLATE COURT. red opinions in the following cases: he shore and administrator. Reversed. An ac-minister resulting in the death of a young aid by Judge Pleasants that the deceased yet and welligence as debarred a re-

Reversed and remanded.

Type Globoney. Reversed and reby Judge Murphy that the evidence
by Judge Murphy that the defend-

rm had gone by.
Huntose vs. Chase. Affirmed. This was a
set aside a sale under chattel mortgage by
Hantoon, and Rickords, of the property of
diggs House. Held, that there was no evite show that there had been any irregularity
manner of the sale, but, on the contrary,
ortgages and complied with all the terms of ages, and that the sale was perfectly reg

117. Gray vs. Agnew. Affirmed. THE GAGE CASE. The most important opinion by far of those amounced yesierday was that in the case of The City of Chicago vs. David A. Gage and his nen. The facts, although familiar to may be briefly summarized as follows: \$965,780.81, of which he paid over \$458,077.23, leaving a deficit of \$507,708.58. To recover this suit was brought in the Circuit Court against Gage and the bondsmen on the second bond,

suit was brought in the Chronit Court against Gage and the bondamen on the second bond, and judgment was recovered for the above amount. An appeal was taken, and three principal grounds of error were alleged: first, the refusal of Judge Rogers to allow the defendants to show by parol eridence that the balances on the books were fictious, and that the deficit occurred during Gage's first term; second, that the bond sued on was entirely and fatally defective and vold; and, third, that, by the failure to file a good bond within the fitteen days prescribed, the office of Treasurer became vacant, and by the terms of the bond the sureties were discharged.

The opinion in the case was written by Chief-Justies Murphy, and he spent a large amount of time and labor over it, the case fiaving been argued in the Appellate Court Oct. 29, 1878, and held under advisement until the present time. After stating the facts in the case, Judge Murphy said that, as to the first point raised, that the official balances were fictitious, it was to be observed that the Charter of the city imposed the obligation on Gage to make a monthly sworn statement or account showing the balance in the Treasury, and enacted that any Treasurer making a false report should be guilty of willful and corrupt perjury. Yet, in the face of that, the defendants had offered to put Gage on the stand to impeach the monthly reports made by him, and they were not true in fact. A man capable of committing the crime of "willful and corrupt perjury" once a month with painful regularity must be possessed of unbounded assurance, as well as o a case scancely less than desperate, to appear in open court and go upon the witnessiand and offer himself as a witness to thus establish the fact of his own felony. On the plainest principles of public policy Gage was actopped, and his sureties also, by his reports, and he should not be heard to discredit statement made by him under the solemnity of his official oath, and upon which the public at that the state of the committed was

secoption, nower, wasters and a to contain the other one true in fact. A man capable of committee were not true in fact. A man capable of committee were not true in fact. A man capable of committee were not true in fact. A man capable of committee were not true in fact. A man capable of committee were not were in fact. A man capable of committee were not were in fact. A man capable of committee were not were in fact. A man capable of committee were not were in fact. A man capable of committee were not were not were not were not were not committee to the committee were not committee to the committee of the committee were not committee and the proper of the fund of a non-charitable purpose or one past in the past in th

being a mere blank. Notice of the condition of the boud was also brought to the attention of Mr. Holden, presiding officer of the Common Council, and to that of Mr. Clyde, Assistant Corporation Counsel. It was not necessary that notice should be brought to the Corporation Counsel, notice to the City Clerk was sufficient. But, more than that, the condition of the bond was such to put the Council on inquiry. It must

bond provided that Gare should "hold said office for a period of two years and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified, or
until said office shall be otherwise legally vacated." By the very terms of the undertaking,
if the office became vacant the liability of the sureties ceased, and to
hold otherwise would be to enlarge
the liability of the sureties beyond the plain
terms of the covenant. The law was plain, the
filing of the bond within fifteen days was a condition precedent to Gare's obtaining office, and terms of the covenant. The law was plain, the filing of the bond within lifteen days was a condition precedent to Gage's obtaining office, and the public had such rights in the performance of that condition as to make the statute mandatory and not directory merely. The fact that the city did not exercise its right of appointment made no difference. That failure of Gage's to file his bond relieved his bondsmen from all tability even though the bond was nother to the conditions of the conditions

liability, even though the bond was in othe speats perfect. The twenty-second instrusaked by the defendants in the count be which involved the above principle, should THE TAXLOR WILL CASE.

public was that in the case of Hobart Chatfield Taylor vs. Albert Keep and others, involving the raidity of the will of the late Henry Hobart Taylor, and the disposition of an estate worth \$750,000. Taylor died in November, 1875, leav-ing a widow and one son his sole heirs. He de-vised the interest on one-third his property to his wife, the principal to go to his son after her death. If she should survive him, the princip refused to take under the will, she was to re ceive at once full control of one-third the estate pearing securities, and the principal at his des to go to his children, if he had any, and if not of his estate was to be given to seven trustee ago of such an institution, charitable or otherwise, as they thought was most needed and would do the most positive and enduring good. If the trustees decided not to found any new institution, the property was to go to the Home for the Friendless.

The contest was over this last devise to charitable institutions and over the clause giving

\$50,000 to the son. It was charged the devise was void for indefiniteness in the beneficiaries thereunder, and that the property embraced in thereunder, and that the property embraced in the residuary request and contingent charity bequest should go to the son. A cross-bill was filed by the Home of the Friendless to save the contingent rights, and to declare the other charitable bequests void. This made a triangular contest, and the case occupied several days in trial. Judge Williams entered a decree in favor of the will, dismissing both bill and cross-bill.

Judge Bailey delivered the opinion of the Appellate Court. He said that it was a well-settled principle of law that 'courts of equity carpellate Court. He said that it was a well-set-tled principle of law that courts of equity car-ried trusts into execution only when they were certain and definite in their character. If a trust was so vague and indefinite that courts of equi-ty could not clearly ascertain either the objects or persons, such trust would be held to fall. Trusts for charitable purposes, however, are exceptions, and were upheld, although express-ed with great generality and vagueness. The exception, however, was strictly in favor of char-ities, and the language employed must require that the fund be expended for some charity ac-cording to the legal signification of the word, and for nothing else. If the language of the

will render an opinion in the case of the peti of Receiver Ward to assess the stockholders the Republic Life-Insurance Company. of Receiver Ward to assess the stockholders of the Republic Life-Insurance Company.

A final dividend of B per cent was deciared yesterday in the case of William J. Hanna, This makes 14 per cent paid in all.

The creditors of N. B. Bouton held a meeting to receive a dividend, but were relieved of the trouble, as it was discovered that all the assets were only sufficient to pay the preferred debts, consisting of taxes. The unsecured creditors will therefore get nothing.

The same cheerful condition of affairs was discovered in the assets of Nelson E. Stow, and the city took the few dollars which have been squeezed out of the estate.

it. Sedulously as the law strove to uphold, wherever it could, testamentary dispositions of property, and especially bequests to charitable uses, such result could not be attained contrary to the clearly-expressed intention of the testator. In such case his intention must prevail even though a failure of the bequest might be the consequence. The rules of construction could not be strained to bring a devise within the rules of law. Nor was the doctrine of cy pres applicable, for that only operated when the fund was once definitely devoted to charity, and no mode for its application was prescribed, or the mode failed which was selected by the testator. Then the courts, under the cy pres power, would substitute some other mode of donating the property to charitable purposes to prevent a failure of the charity. The residuary bequest, therefore, at least as far as the Trustees were concerned, was void for uncertainty. UNITED STATES COURTS. J. H. Wade began a suit yesterday against the Town of Habsemann to recover \$4,500.

The United States commenced a suit against the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonvilla Raliroad claiming \$10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Peter Fish sued Reury S. Austin, Administrator of the estate of Henry L. Hall, to re cover \$1.000.

pany filed a bill against Benjamin V. Page, William Sprague et al., to foreclose six mortgages for \$5,000 each on part of Block 42 in Kinzie's Addition, being six lots on the northwest corner of Erie and St. Clair streets, fronting on Erie

Trustees were concerned, was void for uncertainty.

The next question was whether, on failure of the trust in the Trustees, the fund should go to the Home for the Friendless or to the heir at went to the Home was not a mere failure of the former trust, but depended on the discretion or choice of the Trustees as to whether it should go to a charitable or non-charitable institution. The Home did not occupy the position of a residuary legatee, but was only named by way of addition to the range of charitable institutions from which the Trustees were empowered to select. Precisely the same indefiniteness and uncertainty prevaded the trust in the hands of

to select. Precisely the same indenniteness and uncertainty prevaded the trust in the hands of the Trustee extended to and vitiated those provisions of the will relating to the Home of the Friendless. By the terms of the will, the Trustees might devote the fund to that particular charity, but they were not bound so to approximate the country of the country they could the country they could the country they are they see

ply it, nor could the couris coerce them so to do.

The only remaining question then was as to the disposition of the \$50,000 given to the son in case of his death without issue. The provision was that it should go "to the charitable institutions bereinafter mentioned, or to such other charitable institution as my executors shall designate." Then the will manifestly devoted that fund to charity and nothing else. A charitable institution—the Home for the Friendless—was named in the will, and the executors in the event named could give the fund to that charity or select another. If the bequest was for charity, it mattered not how uncertain the persons or the objects might be, or whether the persons who were to take were in esse or not, or whether the legates were a corporation capable

persons who were to take were in ease or nor, of whether the legate were a corporation capable of taking, the Court would still sustain the legacy and give it effect. The disposition of the \$50,000 in case of the death of the son without issue was a valid bequest to charity, and should be sustained as such. For the above reason the decree of the Court below would be reversed and a decree entered in favor of the original complainant.

THE AIKEN CASE.

Health was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate

revoking his license to practice medi-cine in their State, the Board claiming he had been guilty of unprofessional conduct in advertising his skill and success in

the treatment of chronic diseases. Judge Williams, however, dismissed the bill, and

Aiken appealed. Judge Pleasants held that the

Board. The only right involved was the right to practice the profession of medicine, but that was purely a personal right, of the same char-acter as the right of liberty or raputation, and

dies for the invasion of such rights. An in

pectancy, and which could be specifically described. The compisinant's profession was

means of acquiring property, but it would not affect any property which could be described

State, and the legislative department might

exercise that power as it saw fit, and impose

on or in action, vested or con

junction only lay in a case where the threaten

of Eric and St. Chair streets, fronting on Eric street.

Henry L. Young filed a bill against Joseph Willetts and William Pinkerton, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4.000 on the W. M of the E. 40 feet of the N. M of Lot 7 of Page & Wood's Subdivision of Block 64, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

Edward T. Steel & Co. began a suit for \$3,000 against Louis Morris and Charles Goldschmidt. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. began a suit for attachment against Solomon M. Wyman, to recover \$1,500.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—146 to 177. No. 145, Citizens' Incurance Co. vs. Pottle, on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—116, Falch vs. Geild; 121, Illinois Land & Loan Co. vs. Beem; 122, City vs. McGivin; 123, Hurd vs. Marple; and 124. Downey vs. O'Donnell. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—28, 31 to 25, 38, 39, and 41 to 56, Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JANISON—Passed caucs, if there are say. If not, will assist Judge Gary. No. 4, 500, Downs vs. Monro, on trial.

JUDGE MOGRE—2, 6, 7. 10. No. 5, Batchen vs. McCord, on trial.

JUDGE ROENE—350 and 356 to 370, inclusive. No case on trial. JUDGE ROUBE-SOURM SOUR PAU, INCIDENT.

SO CASE OR ITIGE.

JUDGE BOOTH-383 to 804, inclusive. Ne case on ITIGE.

JUDGE FARWELL-I, 086, Robinson vs. Pobinson.

JUDGE LOOMIS-NOS. 915, 598, 593, 531, 562, 570, 973, 577, 579, 581, 582, 583, 608, 171, 275.

JUDGMENTS. JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—C. C. Curtice vs. Albert D. Loomis, \$3,050.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. J. Mitchell
vs. Daniel B. Fairman, \$1,591.25.—Same vs. Lucinda L. and Daniel B. Fairman, \$2,189.—Henry
Barrenscheen vs. Magdalens Wiedlin, \$210.—Willtam Grote et al. vs. Andrew Knobel, \$363.40.—

Henry Price et al. vs. John S. Secomb, \$330.—N. iam Grote et al. vs. Andrew Enobel, 3363.40.—
Henry Pries et al. vs. John S. Secomb, 5330.—N.
B. Judah vs. Ells V. and Frank H. Ross, \$1,056.
Jude Janeson—Canton Drake vs. Mary Larracey, executriz: verdict, \$100.
Cunour Count—Judex Rogens—G. M. Chamberlain vs. John Angas, \$25.—Albert Grundles vs.
Alexander McLesn: verdict, \$77.97.—Henry Corwith vs. James A. Petitt, \$115.
Judes Boors—John Adams vs. Peter Weber and
M. B. McDonough; verdict, \$150.—William Robinson vs. Mutnal Life-Insurance Company, \$53.41.

NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Jackson-Fellow Fever-The Tell mittee Interviewing the Outrage Wit

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Theorem, the Sth f January, will be celebrated as the sixty-third impiversary of the Battle of New Orleans. It must be remembered that Gen. Jackson was the originator of the cotton press, and therefore the cotton press of the prestent day will turn out in force, as is meet and proper. With them will tingent. The Court could not know that he would ever have a patient. Furthermore, as a personal right it was not absolute, but stood so related to the health and lives of the citizen as also many civic societies.

The excursionists on route to Mexico are enjoying themselves, and the New Orleans merchants have lost none of their world-wide repu-

tion for taking strangers in and caring for

State, and the legislative department might exercise that power as it saw fit, and impose such terms as it deemed most likely to subserve the public welfare.

There was no need to discuss the questions as to the constitutionally of the State Board. It was not claimed to be unconstitutional because the Legislature did not have power to pass some such act, but because the particular provision was bad which exempted practitioners of ten years' standing from its operation. If that provision combrised the whole act, then there was no State Board as a legal body, and no regulation by legislative enactment of the practice of medicine in the State, and the threat of the Board to revoke the license was as impudent as would be the threat of the Board of Trade. Against such a threat a court of chancery would not interpose by injunction. If it was not unconstitutional, the only question was one of construction, and by its provisions the power was plainly given to the Board to determine the qualifications of such as applied for admission to practice upon examination, and upon the same principle to refuse such as they deemed unqualified, or to revoke the licenses of such, as having been admitted, afterwardshowed themselves in the judgment of the Board unworthy of the privilege. With the exercise of that power in good faith, the judicary had no right to interfere. That power stood on precisely the same footing as other licenses issued and granted in the exercise of the police power of the State, which might issue and revoke on such terms and conditions as the legislative department might think fit to impose.

But without passing on the constitutionality of the particular provision in question, it seemed to be clear that the Legislature had authority, in the exercise of the police power, to regulate the practice of medicine among the citizens of the State, an jamong those regulations to prescribe the terms of admission to such privilege.

The the case of Sullivan vs. The Tug Albatross. them.

Dr. Orsom, a physician of long standing in this city, and President of the Board of Health from 1834 to 1838, inclusive, gave a very full, clear, and instructive history of the disease for over thirty years, and said that, up to 1833, he believed it was indigenous, but, since then, he firmly believed it is importable. He has served on several Boards of Investigation, and his testimony has but strengthened the belief in surict non-intercourse with every infected port.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The Yellow-Fever Commission examined Col. D. B. Robinson, Superintendent of the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad, in relation to the losses of that road by the quarantine and epidemic. He estimates the loss from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

Special Disputes to The Tribuse.

SPRINGYIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court convened to-day, all present except Justice Dickey. Proceedings were had as follows:

James A. Locke et al. vs. Mary Jane R. Caldwell; appeal from Greene; motion for diminition of record and leave to file amended record granted.

The People ex. rel., etc., vs. Supervisor and Town Clerk of Bartlett Township; appeal from DeWitt; motion for rule on Supervisor and Clerk to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt.

E. W. Blatchford et al. vs. Henry W. Newberry et al.; appeal from Cock; leave to file amended petition for rebearing.

Imperial Fire-Insurance Company vs. John C. Gunning; use, etc.; appeal from Moutgomery; leave to amend record.

Phemix Insurance Company, vs. Abraham Tucker; appeal from MeLean; motion for leave to file amended petition.

Adjourned till morning.

SALVAGE OR TOWAGE.

In the case of Sullivan vs. The Tug Albatross, Judge Blodgett yesterday entered an order vacating the decree and order approving the Commissioner's report, and giving the defendant twenty days in which to file exceptions to the Commissioner's report. This was a libel to recover salvage for saving the Albatross. It seems that in December, 1873, the Albatross, then moored to a dock at Detroit, broke adrift and out past the lighthouse into Milwankee Bay. The tug Green was hired to go and find her and bring her back, which was done, the work only occupying about two hours and a half. The owner of the tug Green subsequently presented a bill for \$150 for salvage, nearly half the value of the resset, and a part owner of the Albatross signed a duebilit for that amount. It was not paid, however, and a suit was begun for the amount. Commissioner Proudfoot, to whom the case was referred, reported that the amount was resonable, and should be paid. The defendant elaimed that salvage only accrued for voluntary service; that in the present case the tug Green was hirsed to get the Albatross back, and was only entitled to a reasonable sum for such service, there being no danger of the Albatross being lost. The report was filed without notice to the defendant, and approved, no exceptions having been taken.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. H. Condon, on behalf of the defendant, appeared in court and asked to have the report confirmed, and wished to file exceptions.

The Judge said he thought it singular no exceptions had been filed. He had no idea there was any question of importance in the case, and approved the report of course, no exceptions being taken. He then made an order, as above stated, setting aside the decree and giving leave to file exceptions.

"PARABOLA" NEEDLES.

In the case of Koberts vs. Sheldon, Judge Blodgett, yesterday morning, after a very lengthy decision, granted a temporary injunc-EDITORS.

Apecial Dispatch to The Problems.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 7.—The State Press Association met in this city this afterwoon. About forty editors were present, prominent among which were J. E. Scripps of the Detroit Evening News, J. S. Applegate, of the Adrian Times, John Ingersoll, of the Shiawasse Republican. Scripps read a paper, "How to Make Newspapers Pay," in which he paid a high compliment to The Tribunk, styling it the leading newspaper of Chicago. The paper was very interesting. The subject of "Advertising" was presented by Applegate, and "The, Telegraph in Journalism" by Geo. P. Sanford, of the Journal, of this city. The most important subject discussed, and to be further considered is "Libel Laws and How They Should Se Amended to the Better Protection of Publishers." The Legislature will be petitioned to amend the same. They will provably adjourn this evening.

GRANT AND THE IRISM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Hera'd says: "Preliminary meeting of a number of Irishmen,
most of whom hold offices under the Federal
Government, took place last seeing at the
Astor House, when a committee was appointed
to take measures for the holding of a missmeeting at Cooper Igstitute during the coming
week to protest against the "insult" offered to
Grant by the Council of Cork. Another meeting will be held Wednesday.

Gen. Grant made a speech, written with headpend, covering three sheets of letter-paper, at
DesMoltes, is, at a meeting of military man,
about four years ago, in which he was understood
to tradule the Pope's toe. It was that speech
that was the matter with the biatherous persons
who made a noise at Cork. That is to easy in
was the Des Moines speech which furnished the
machine predicted his pretentage.

"The farmer pendicth his pretentage."

The farmer pendicth his pretentage.

The areful doctor prescribeth flue miss;
The young man courset the sortic lass;
Consiming the old man's coal and gas;
And the editor seeketh the annual pass.

HAWAII.

Effect of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Islands

Judge Caton Does Not Agree with Secretary Sherman,

And Points Out Wherein the Treaty Is an Excellent Thing for This Country.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday called A reporter of This Tariauna yesterday called upon Judge Caton at his house, No. 2 Calumet avenue, for the purpose of learning his views regarding the effect of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. The Secretary of the Treasure, in his recent report, called the attention of Congress to its operations, and gave some figures which to its operations, and gave some showed a difference of \$15,661 t showed a difference of \$15,661 between duties remitted (\$881,206, of which \$716,732 was in sugars) by the United States in 1877, and the some articles be converted into specific duties. The reporter's desire was to see how far the opinions of Judge Caton, who had visited the islands, and who is a keen, trained observer, and who is understood to have studied the subject, coincided with those of the Secretary of the Treasury. Said the reporter, "I believe, Judge, that you

"Yes, I spent the last winter there. My visit was not of a business character, but one of pleasure and recreation,—to observe the con-dition, habits, and industries of the people, their political status and advancement in civil-

effect of our reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Government? Allow me to call your attention to a paragraph in the last report of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury relating to the working of that treaty, as follows:

United States.
"I think the inference to be drawn from this

resulting from the treaty may be greater to the Islands than to the United States, and still it may be very great to the latter. We can never

statement is not a just one.

"I will not say that the statements made in the report are disingenuous, and designed to create an unjust prejudice against the treaty, for this I cannot believe, although it is understood that the Secretary was always opposed to the treaty. Although he shows that our exports to the Islands have only about doubled during into effect, large pecuniary benefits to us have resulted beyond the export of merchandise. For instance, four steamers have been built, equipped, and furnished in the went into effect, and fifteen sailing vessels have been built for or sold to them during the same

THE SUGAR-PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA are especially hostile to this treaty because they suppose it affects their interest. How is this?"

"I think this must be a pure assumption. I am personally acquainted with many sugarplanters in Louisiana, and by reputation with many more. As a rule, they are a sagacious and an able class of mea, and capable of comprehending a much more complicated question than this is. This Hawaiian sugar can never in any possible way come in competition with Louisiana sugar. There is more sugar-land in the Teche Valley in Louisiana alone than in all the Hawaiian islands, and there never can be sugar enough zrown in all the labands of the Pacific. The Indian and the Atlantic occans are bordered by the great sugar-producing countries, while they are very limited in the Pacific. Admit sugar from the West India Islands or the Spanish main free of duty, and you would touch the Louisiana producer in a vital blace; but he can never be reached from the tracific Coast, do what you will there. This is so manifest that I hardly deem it worth a moment's thought."

"West, Judge, it is manifest irom what you have said that I have struck you upon a subject which you have previously considered with some attention, and that in fact you are favorable to the continuance of the reciprocity tresty with Hawaii?"

"Yes, I have reflected on the subject, no doubt, but not in the light of pecuniary interest, for I never had and never expect to have one cent's pecuniary interest in those islands, or in trade with them; nor have I a relative on earth, so far as I know, who has such interest. My only interest is as a citizen of the United States, and in that light only have I considered the question. I went, I saw, I examined, and was conquered."

bean built, employed, and fermithed in the bear built, employed in a framework of the bear built of the bear of the bear built of the built of the built of the bear built of the built of the b

Hess English Opera Company.

THIS WEDNESDAY, ONLY
Chimes of Normandy Matinee,
Miss Montague, Mrs. Seguin, Mears, Castle, Turner,
Seguin, Warren, &c., in the cas.

TO-NIGHT only performance of Balfe's

BOFFE BACTAN GIRL.

Emma Abbott, Mrs. Seguin, Mears, Turner, Hall. Emms Abbott, Mrs. Seguin, Masars, Turser, Hall, Seguin, and Warren appearing.
Thursday Evening—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Priday evening, Denetic of Emms Ashest, FAUST.
Saturday evening, Denetic of Emms Ashest, FAUST.
Saturday evening, Obsertic of Emms Ashest, FAUST.
Saturday evening, Chimics OF NORMANDY.
Priorities of Chimics of Chimi

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA GO

Insugural performance, Monday, Jan. 13—Binet's romantic opera, UARMEN—Dobut of Mademoiselle Mirentel Haut. Tuesday—LA SONNAMBULA—Dobut of Madame Etoika Gerster. Wodnesday—NOZEF DI Filid ARO—Madame Roze and Mile. Haut. Thurshyy—LU CIA Di LA MAEEMOOR—Madame Gerster. Friday—II TROVATOIR—Madame Roze. Saturday Mainted-LA SONNAMBULA—Madame Gerster. Saturday Night—CABMEN—Mile. Hauk.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

PANNY HERRING, the Great Drains Red Ruisd, or
The Lily of Mexico; Banjo Solos, Parces, Male and Pemale Actrospes in a Great Olio, Don Ferreyra the Man
Flute.

Prices—Gallery, 15c; Balcony Chairs, 25c; Dress Circle, 85c; Parquette, 50c. Smoking Allowed in the Auditorium of the Theatre. Cafe attached.

HERSBEY HALL. First Concert of the Abt Society,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
Assisted by Miss Panny L, Whitney and Mr.
Max Pinner.

Associate members can secure their scats at Lyon &
Heary's Music Store, 160 State-32. Single scats will be
sold to the public at the same place, during the day of
the Concert, at \$1.00 seal. Including reserved bean
and at the door of the half during the evening.

Great Success of the New Drams by Will F, Sage,

DESTINY.

Next Week-Grand Revival of

ROSEDALE.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old State Descripting DVED Clothes! Chicago & lother Clothes!

CORNS STEPPENS, THE CHIEF CORNS CORNER SERVICE, SEPPENS CORNERS AND CORNERS AN



THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. L. L. Munn, Freeport, is am mests of the Tremont.

The Hop. George G. Wright, ex-Senator from Iowa, is a guest of the Pacific. The Hon. Edward S. Bragg, M. C., Fond du ac, is a guest of the Tremont.

The Hon. J. C. Gregory, Madison, Wis., is mong the guests of the Pacific. arton Hill, proprietor of the California are, San Francisco, is at the Tremout. corge R. Chipman, manager of Baidwin's atra, San Francisco, is registered at the

The regular annual ball of the St. George's society will be held at the Sherman House this vening, great preparations having been made or a most successful affair.

ost successful affair.

ce Summerfield, having fully investithe case of H. Stinelein, and became satthat he was entirely innocent, has refundtine imposed on him Thursday.

Larry' Union The Lathers' and the Shoemakers' Union teld meetings last night at Socialist headquarers, No. 7 Clark street. Their deliberation and transactions did not go outside of the pale frontier heavers.

temperature yesterday, as observed by se, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE og), was, at 8 a. m., 13 degrees; 10 a. m., m., 19; 3 p. m., 24; 8 p. m., 24. Barome-8 a. m., 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.50.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club was to have been held set evening at the corner of Sedgwick and igel streets, but, as only a few members made heir appearance, no business was transacted.

rank Crowley, 9 years of age, while riding in sigh yesterday afternoon, near the corner of an and Lock streets, was pulled out by a mate and had his left leg badly proken be-en the knee and ankle. He was taken to his e. No. 135 Deering street.

Henry Forsberg, a Vermonter, with a wife and five children in that State, was at the Chi-cago Avenue Station last uight preparatory to being sent to the County Hospital. During the recent cold spell he had both feet frozen, and

se female employes of the Post-Office who do from the upper floor Saturday desire to their acknowledgments to Mr. McKinnon his brother Alec, to whom they believe the indebted for their lives. But for his as they think that they never could have ad, and they desire, in this public way, to their acknowledgments to him.

There was a large and enthusiastic tempernee meeting last evening under the auspices
the Reynolds First Red-Ribbon Club, which
cets on the corner of Wabash avenue and
wenty-second street. Messrs. Porter, Barnes,
tr. Decastro, and Judge Layton made
peeches. The meeting was a successful one,
and many signed the pledge. The Club meets
ne week from to-night.

It was reported yesterday morning to Officer Henry O'Neill that a German woman mamed Mrs. Schultz had died suddenly at 5 o'clock in the morning at her home, No. 94 Fourteenth street, and some neighbors had a suspicion that death was not through natural causes. The deceives investigated and found no ground for inspicions, and in the afternoon Coroner Mann and jury found a verdict of death from intemperance and general debility.

Mr. Barton Hill, manager of the California Theatre, and Mr. William Chipman, Treasurer of Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, arrived in Chicago last eveding, and are guests of the Tremont House, Mr. Hill, after experiencing a leigh-ride this afternoon, an amusement he has not indulged in for seven years, "the glorious elimate of California" not affording snowstorms, will take his departure on the evening train for his mother's home in Pennsylvania.

The Hon. W. E. Cook, of Lacon, Ill., whose

Hon. W. E. Cook, of Lacon, Ill., whose 4s mentioned in another column, was a of sterling character and integrity. He lawys occupied a prominent position in the ocratic party of this State. He was a deleto the Charlesten Convention in 1860, and nany years a member of the Democratic Committee. He was one of the first set-of the City of Lacon, and leaves a large e to his heirs. Mr. Cook took a severe cold foursday, esusing a fatal attack of pneu-

monia.

The Drapers' and Tailors' Association of Chicago held their amoust meeting on Monday evening, and elected the foliowing officers for the year: President, Robert J. Walshe; Vice President, George W. Mathews; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Turner: Executive Committee. Messrs. Duniap, Ely, and Halla. The Association, which has been in existence a year, has for its object mutual protection and acquaintance, and the promotion of the general welfare of the trade. It is composed of ten of the leading houses of the city.

The Clara-Material Union No. 11 of Chicago

the leading houses of the city.

The Cigar-Makers' Union No. 11, of Chicago, held their semi-annual general meeting at No. 45 North Clark street last evening, and elected the following officers: President, Joseph Hack; Vice-President, Theo Schuck; Corresponding Secretary (English), Louis Huth; Corresponding Secretary (German), William Kempke; Financial Secretary, J. Siebenaler: Recording Secretary, G. C. Goettsche; Treasurer, R. Kretchmer; Trusee, August Wohlers: Warden, Charles Kohm; Secretary of Statistics, Louis Beekman; Delegates to Trades-Council, S. Goldwater, J. Hack, M. Mandel.

Delegates to Trades-Council, S. Goldwater, J. Hack, M. Mandel.

The second annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Jan. 17, bids fair to be even more of a success than its predecessor. Over 1,500 invitations have alresdy been issued. The officers of the Association and Mr. Drake are putting forthe extraordinary exertions to make it a home-like real old-fashioned good time for all who participate in the testivities. Vermonters who have not received invitations and desire them for themselves or their friends should send in their arddresses to the Committee on Invitations, Room 45, 125 Washington street, at once.

Sutter Brothers, wholesale tobacconists, doing business on the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue, have failed, with liabilities amounting to \$185,109. They have been in business here three years, and, prior to that time, twelve years in Detroit. During the last five years they have lost \$120,000. Their creditors are chiefly in New York. The nominal assets amount to \$170,110. The attorneys for the firm, Tenney & Flower, are of the opinion that not more than 25 cents on the dollar can be paid. There is about \$20,000 worth of stock on hand. A meeting of the creditors will be held on the 14th inst.

Last evening M. H. Daly, wife and son, of No.

paid. There is about \$33,000 worth of stock on hand. A meeting of the creditors will be held on the 14th inst.

Last evening M. H. Daly, wife and son, of No. 543 West Madison street, were thrown out of a sleigh near the corner of North Wells street and North avenue, and were all more or less injured. The team of horses ran away, and were only stopped at the corner of LaSalle street and South Water by one of the aumals colliding with the pole of a baker's waron, causing almost instant death. The other horse and the cutter were taken to the Armory. Mr. Daly was quite severely injured about the head. His wife and son were cared for in the neighborhood where the accident occurred, and the extent of their injuries was not ascertained.

For the benefit of those who don't know, it is hereby announced that the Mayor has given orders to the Water Department to turn off without notice or warning the water supply of any establishment or family persisting in allowing the water to run overnight to prevent the pipes from freezing in cold weather, wherever they are found. The way to prevent a freeze-up is to turn the water off, and this is the only proper way. During the last cold snap the city Water-Works were compelled to pump many thousands of gallons in excess of the usual amount on, account of this practice of householders, and a needless expense was incurred by the waste.

The annual meeting of the Central Park Driving Association was held at Ossley's Hall ast evening, T. S. Albrircht in the chair. The attendance was quite full. The Treasurer submitted his report, which showed that the receipts had been \$1.511.89, and the expenditures \$1.417.08, leaving a baiance on hand of \$3.50. The report was approved, and the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. C. Goodrich, J. W. Fernald, Issae Wakel, H. L. Pinney, and C. E. Stroug. The scale of prices for the state of 1870 was fixed at \$10 for senson tyckets and \$15 for membership tickets. The nascessment of old members was fixed at \$5, all the prices, however

North-Town-Collector Miller was hard at work yesterday trying to complete his bond, and he was taking a serious view of the situation from the fact that it was his last day in which to file it. The law provides that he shall file his bond within eight days from the time he receives notice that his books are ready, and this notice was mailed to him Dec. 28, and he received it the 30th. Up to a late hour in the afternoon he lacked two signatures, but he was seeking them with eagerness, and appeared confident that he could get them it he found his men. He did not reach the County Clerk during the day, though he expected to. He attributed his trouble in retting a bond to the conduct of one of the clerks last year, who persisted in forging his name, and finally absconded to parts unknown. If he did not get his bond approved by Supervisor Loftus before 12 o'clock last night it will devolve under the law upon the Town Beard to cleet some one in his place, but the members did not anticipate any such contingency.

A DUEL IN WHICH AN OLD HAT WAS THE IN-

did not anticipate any such contingency.

A DUEL IN WHICH AN OLD HAT WAS THE INBURED PARTY.

It was reported that a genuine, bona-fide ducl, with real pistois loaded with builets, and at a range scaut coough to admit of the balls reaching the distance, took place yesterday morning, at the most approved time for duclis (see French novels), near the Stock-Yards. The two young men who were principals in this thrilling episode were said to be C—W—and J—O—, both of them former real-dents of Kansas City, and the former being credited with having once been an attache of the Kansas City Journal in some capacity. The trouble was rumored to have grown out of some remark which was made by O—concerning a lady acquaintance by the name of R—, of that city, and which W— construed to be directed against a friend of his. He promptly resented the supposed insuit. This was followed by a challenge from O— to W—, which the latter accepted, and the two repaired to the prairie early yesterday morning, while the atmosphere was in a very agitated condition. If was not noted as to whether one party had the advantage of the other in having studied target practice, or had a wind-gauge upon his revolver, but, at all events, three shots were fired, two of which took effect in O—'s innocent oic hat, while a third grazed his scalp on the left side of the head. W— was not supured, and it is presumed that O—'s honor was satisfied, and he thought ducling was not such a deuce of a pastime atter all, for the two sucasked back to their quarters, and the affair did not make much of a stir.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

their quarters, and the affair did not make much of a stir.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The monthly meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held at the Athenseum last evening, Vice-President Hayes in the chair. There were nine members present.

The Instruction Committee reported the granting of the following applications for the spring term: Drawing, 10: arithmetic, 11; writing, 5: reading and spelling, 1. Summer term—Arithmetic, 6: writing, 4; drawing, 5. Fall term—Drawing, 15: arithmetic, 18; writing, 6. The expense of tuition since May 1, 1578, was \$230. The Finance Committee reported receipts since June 4, including balance then on hand, \$48.97, and the expenditures \$43.32; on hand, 65 cents. There is due the Athenseum for tuition and rent, \$578. The trustees of the Peck estate had not yet made their report for the year, but it was understood that the estate was now in good order, mostly rented, and would have an income in the current year. Last year the income was absorbed by repairs of buildings amounting to nearly \$2,000. The Trustees promised a report for the annual meeting, which is to be held on the 14th inst. A large amount was owing the lustitute for initiation fees and dues,—\$2.5,—only \$2 having been paid in last year.

After placing these reports on file, the meet-

ear.

After placing these reports on file, the meeting adjourned. The annual meeting of the Clearing-House.
Association was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, President John DeKoven in the chair. The election of officers to serve for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Issac G. Lombard.
V. ce President—George A. Ives,
Clearing-House Committee—John DeKoven,
J. Gage, George L. Otta, James D. Sturges,

Manager—D. R. Hale. Manager—D. R. Hale.
On motion of Mr. DeKoven, the followin additional Clearing-House rules were adopted Banks and bankers, members of this Association, who may reorganize under a different cnarte or firm name, may be admitted to membership of the Clearing-House, as provided in the articles of association, but without payment of an admission fee. ee.

Members of this Association will not be allowed

to clear for banks and bankers who are not bers unless such non-members agree to the rules regulating exchange which may be adopted by the members of this Association. The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

ELECTIONS.

The Directors of the Hide & Leather Bank elected the following officers vesterday, to serve during the ensuing year: Charles F. Grey, President; J. V. Taylor, Vice-President; Byron L. Smith, Cashier; T. L. Forrest, Assistant Cashier.

Cashier.

At the annual meeting of Epiphany Church Guild, held at the Church Jan. 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert H. Walker; Vice-President, G. H. C. Williams; Secretary, George F. Jennings; Treasurer, H. D. Oakley; Directors, R. H. Walker, G. H. C. Williams, G. F. Jennings, J. A. Grier, W. G. Oliver, Charles H. Strong. The annual election of officers of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company was held yesterday, resulting as follows: Sol A. Smith, President; John Tyrrell, Vice-President; S. A. Smith, E. T. Watkins, P. L. Yoe, John Tyrrell, E. K. Rogers, Marshall Field, C. P. Keilogg, A. H. Burley, E. Blackman, George Armour, and H. H. Magie, Trustees. The spointment of Cashier will not be made at present.

pointment of Cashier will not be made at present.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. C. Pool, Forreston, Ill.; F. J. Massey, Dubnque; W. H. Stout, Fort Scott, Kan., J. E. French, Cleveland; R. J. Williams, Springfield, Ill.; J. N. Ayard, Stannton, Va.; W. K. Flint, Milwarkee; C. S. Brown, Milwarkee. ... Grand Pacific Hotel—D. G. Campbell, Oakland, Cal.; D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina; William E. Hawss, Burlington, Vt.; J. Wheelock, Worcester, Mass.; A. L. Osborn, LaPorte, Ind.; J. M. Balley, Freeport. ... Sherman House—H. E. Abbott, Geneva; R. P. Dart, Rock Island; William H. Weeks, Cedar Rapids; J. W. Campbell, Fort Madison, Ia.; Joseph C. Huston, Elmira; N. Y.; James H. Mason, Detroit. ... Tremon House—Dr. William B. Wisewill, Boston; J. I. Booge, Sloux City; John Bagshaw, Canada; B. E. Ainsworth, Des Moines; James H. Rnowles, St. Louis; W. J. Tilgman, Baltimore; Col. T. Fallitt Ware, Boston; T. Matteson, Elmira.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The dieting of the jury in the Clark-St. Peters ase cost \$636.25. The charge was at the rate of \$2.50 per day for each juror, which is too great. The Collector's books of Evanston have been ed, and he was yesterday notified to give bond in the sum of \$136,166.75, and call for

The Printing Committee met yesterday and dopted a rule requiring all heads of departments to send their requisitions for supplies them instead of to the several contractors. County-Attorney Willett was over yesterday, and may be said to have entered upon the duties of his office. He has not determined whether he will occupy an office in the building or not.

Commissioner Wood introduced a resolution a week or more ago providing that the Wardens of the county institutions should give bond, but nothing has been heard of it since, although the resolution was adopted.

resolution was adopted.

The Collector of Lake View filed his official bond yesterday with the County Clerk in the sum of \$310,000. His bondsmen are John Hufmeyer, John Spelz, Bernard Lindorff, Fred Sulzer, W. H. Batterman, and Joseph Huhn.

Joel Henry Welis, who was found insane a few days ago, was taken to Jefferson yesterday and assigned to as pleasant quarters as the Medical Superintendent had at his disposal. Blattie, the Fidelity Bank robber, who was found insane an hour or two after Mr. Wells, has not been heard from, but it is reported that he is still boarding with his aunt in the West Division.

his employes out of the fees of his office that the proposition is preposterous. The earnings are sufficient, he says, but the most of the fees never come into his hands, hence it would be impossible for him to pay out of them. The larger part of the earnings of his office is collected by the County Collector six months after the work has been done, and when he reports to the Board in the matter he is ordered to turn over to the Treasurer, and he simply exchanges checks with him without ever handling a penny. He thinks there is malice at the bottom of the proposition, which was kindled recently by his answering an assertion of one of the Commissioners who said that the Treasurer's office was the only county office which was kell-sustaining. In the County Court vesterday, John C. Richthe only county office which was self-sustaining.

In the County Court vesterday, John C. Richberg, attorney for ex-Sneriff Kern, filed a repication to Sheriff Hoffmann's answer, setting up, briefly, that the petition originally filed was "true, certain, and sufficient," and that the answer thereto was not. The attorneys on both sides had intended to make sundry motions, but, masmuch as it appeared that the case could not be heard until after the next return day (Monday), because no return had been made, the matter went over. When it comes up again it will be on motion to order a new count, which, if granted, will be followed by a motion to appoint cauvassers, etc. The probabilities are that Mr. Kern will find his plethoric pocket considerably reduced before he gets to the end, for when the count has been made, however it may go, the canvassers will be regarded as winnesses, and the case will have to take its place on the call, and may or may not be reached is six months. Kern will be required to file a bond to cover possible costs.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller paid out \$700 of revenu arrants yesterday. It may be of interest to know that there ar

just 2,867 saloons in this city. Seven cases of scarlet fever and two ca liphtheria were reported at the Health Office

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,504 and his disbursements \$17,000. Robert Law was paid \$2,000 for coal. The Treasurer's office was yesterday treated to a new floor, which was put down atop of the

old familiar green carpet. The laborers of the Water Department will the lacorers of the water Department will be oaid their December saiaries, amounting to \$11,886, this morning at the office of the bookkeeper of the Department of Public Works.

The Committee on Police is called to meet in Chief Seavey's office Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the Committee on Schools in the City Clerk's office Friday at 3 o'clock.

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. took out a permit ves-terday to reconstruct and change into a rectify-ing establishment the one-story building at the corner of Market and Adams streets, at an ex-pense of \$5,500.

The Committee on Fire and Water met with the Mayor yesterday at Marshal Benner's office, and talked over the estimates for the year. The Chief's requests will be made upon the advice of the Committee, and will probably be ready for presentation some day this week.

In yesterday's paper was the statement that the Department of Public Works wanted bids for the Fullerton avenue conduit machinery, that the city might know how much the machines were to cost, and so that the matter of appropriation could be governed thereby. The item was calculated to impress bidders with the idea that a contract would not be awarded. It might have had that effect. The bids will be considered as genuine proposals, and the award made according to them. The contract will be let as soon as the bids have been opened and the lowest responsible one selected.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements amounted to \$18,000 in currency.

The internal-revenue returns yesterday at Collector Harvey's office ran up to \$28,477. Of this amount, \$25,843 was for tax-paid spirits, \$2,458 for tobacco and cigars, and \$93 for beer. Yesterday's subscription to 4 per cent bonds crease of something over \$8,000 on those of the

Marshal Hildrup received \$7,000 from Washington yesterday wherewith to pay the Deputy

to-day.

Deputy-Marshal Gilman replevined vesterday a stock of boots and shoes, over which the Sheriff was keeping guard at wint was lately Stine's store, on State street. The goods were worth between \$700 and \$800, and were bought by Wyman, the manager, on account, from the firm of Revnolds Bros., Rochester, N. Y., to be sold after the boildays. Their agent in this city, Mr. J. B. Richardson, sued out a replevin writ, setting up that the goods were the property of his house and were being withheld, and, on fling the customary replevin bond, got possession.

CRIMINAL.

Edward Walsh and James McGee were found yesterday under suspicious circumstances by Detectives Steele and Stewart, and at the station, upon opening a bundle which they car-ried, seven pairs of ladies' shoes were found. They were identified by George Huhn, of No. 388 State street, as having been stolen from a show-case in front of his store Monday night. While Thomas Nelson, the painter who was eld up and robbed of a gold watch and chain held up and robbed of a gold watch and cham on Adams street, near Dearborn, a week or so ago, was at the Armory yesterday with his son, endeavoring to identify Jack Allen, the prisoner charged with the highway robbery of Samuel Johnson, of No. 19 Rush street, they were shown Edward Lindley and Robert Davenport, two suspected highwaymen. The son immediately identified Davenport as one of the men who robbed his father. Mr. Johnson was also of the opinion that Davenport was one of the men who robbed him, but he was not positive. Both are held by the police for further identification.

that Davenport was one of the men who robbed him, but he was not positive. Both are held by the police for further identification.

Monday night William O'Neill, living at No. 169 Mather street, complained at the West Twelfth Street Station that he had been seriously assaulted by his stepson, William Murphy, a young man of 31 years. He also reported that the young man had a large quantity of plunder stowed away in the barn. Officer Connery was sent to investigate, and found a barrel of flour, Magnolia brand, a buffalo-robe without lining, two new wooden chairs, and three market-baskets, all of which are supposed to have been stolen. Before Justice Morrison he pleaded guilty to the assault and was fined \$25, and was held in \$300 bonds to the 10th upon a charge of larceny.

Arrests: Thomas Woods, an old-time colored thief, wanted for the larceny of a lot of ciothing from the room of Edward Siebert, engineer in the Evening Journal building; John O'Neill, a yozng fellow who mahiciously threw a beer-keg through Elizabeth Miller's saloon at No. 107 Larrabee street; Charles Brown, caught stealing a pair of boots from Gorham & Revel's store on State street; Thomas Shagney, found at the corner of Kinzie and Dunn streets drawing upon a small sled a keg of lard which is supposed to have been stolen; Patrick Quinlan, a teamster, charged with obstructing the West Madison street cars and kicking up a row in the street; Charles Russell, larceny of 88 from John Jamison; Josie Kelley, of School street, charged with the theft of a silver watch from Robert Bowling; Arthur Stanton, a young man who tried to play the "ring-dropping" swindle upon Moses Solomon, of No. 127 West Randolph street; Terence Nicholson, attempting to pick the pocket of Richard Williams, of No. 217 Halstee Summerfield: John Hov, assaufting with intent to commit rape Afice Seaverns, of No. 134 Seventeenth street in last August, 235 fine; James Mullov, a runaway 12-year-old, sent to the Reform School; Mary Barry, 60 years of are, and destitute, sent to the Coun

OBITUARY. an announcement of whose death at his residence, No. 583 Michigan avenue, has already been made, was among the oldest and wealthfest citizens of Chicago, and a man of the strictest integrity. He died of hemorrhage of the blood vessels of the brain at 11;15 o'clock Monday morning, passing away quietly, and his venerable face wearing a calm and natural expression after the last spark of life had gone out. The first symptoms of the malady that caused death were noted about two years ago, up to which time Mr. Smith had enjoyed good health, but he was ill for two days enjoyed good health, but he was ill for two days only, and went about attending to his affairs as usual after recovering from the attack through the treatment of Dr. Bevan, the family physician. The 25th of July last, however,

through the treatment of Dr. Bevan, the samily physician. The 25th of July last, however, he was again prostrated by a similar ailment, and, being a man of 70 years, it had the effect of weakening him greatly, and he was compelled to relinquish business cares and seek rest. A few weeks ago he showed signs of recovery, and went out. His mind was clear, and he experienced no pain in the head, such as had accompanied all his illnesses. But week before last the pains in the head returned, and the patient began togrow worse. Dr. Bevan rallied him by dint of skillful treatment, and he became so much better that the physician was hopeful about his recovery. By New-Year's Eve he became so weak that he could not help himself, and Sunday night last Mr. Enos Ayres, who had sat up with him, thought he was talling quite rapidly. Drs. H. A. Johnson and Jewell were called in to consult with Dr. Bevan, and the three physicians did all in their power to save him, but he sank so that he became very weak, and Sunday night, when Mr. A. J. Averel sat up with him, he went into a comatose state, and in that condition expired at the time above mentioned. His wife and his only child, Emily J. Smith, remained constantly at his bedside during his sickness, and carefully administered to his wants.

From the United States Biographical Diction-

mentioned. His wife and his only child, Emily
J. Smith, remained constantly at his bedstid
during his sickness, and carefully administered
to his wants.

From the United States Biographical Dictionary and from the wife and daughter of the deceased the following facts were obtained.

Mr. Smith was born in Bath County, Virginia,
Nov. 8, 1808, and was the son of William and
Sarah Smith. The father was a farmer, and removed to Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1809. At
the age of 22 years the son went to Cincinnati,
where he purchased dry goods and opened a
store at Eight-Mile House, Gatlis, County, O.
There he remained seven years, accumulated
\$5,000, and, disposing of the store, went to
Marietta, where he engaged in a retail mercantile business till 1844. Thence he removed to
Madison, Ind., where he formed a
partnership with Lucius Barbour, under
the firm name of Barbour & Smith, and carried
on a wholesale dry-goods trade for four years.
He sold out to his partner in 1848, and came to
Chicago, which had then 20,000 mhabitants, and
opened the first exclusively wholesale dry-goods
house in the city on South water street. When
the Galena Railroad was completed he shipped
the first box of dry goods over it. He retired
from the dry-goods trade in 1855, and in 1859
formed a copartnership with John C. Williams and
Samuel Blias in the wholesale grocery business
on South Water, under the style of Williams
Smith & Co. At the close of the fifth year Mr.
Williams withdrew, and the firm became Smith
& Bliss. In 1866 Mr. Smith retired from mercantile life after a successful career of thirtyfive years. He invested largely in real estate
in the city, and amassed a fortune. He owned
at the time of his death valuable property on
Clark street, just south of the new Government
Building, on State and Thireenth streets, about
the South Parks, and claewhere. The depreciation in real estate did not embarrass him, and he
discharged all his transactions. He was never
sued. never compromised a debt, and never
failed in an active busi

had two children, one of whom, a son, died when young.

The funeral will probably take place Friday afternoon, and the services will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, whose church (the First Presbyterian) Mr. Smith generally attended. Although not a member of any religious denomination, Mr. Smith was a consistent Christian, and bore life's troubles and ills with great fortitude and patience. His remains will be buried in Graceland. Due notice of the day and hour of the funeral will be published.

THE POLICE. ESTIMATES FOR 1879. Supt. Seavey yesterday sent his estimates

the Comptroller. His wants are as follows: General Superintendent. \$4. Deputy Superintendent. \$3. General Superintendent.
Deputy Superintendent.
Secretary
Custodian.
Clerk Superintendent's office.
Clerk Secretary's office.
Clerk Detective's office.
Captain of Detectives
4 Captains of Precincts at \$1,800.
18 Lieutenants at \$1,400.
Drill Sergeant.
20 Detectives at \$1,000.
Drill Sergeant at \$1,000.
3 Balliffs Police Coarts at \$600.
3 Pound-Respers at \$900.
28 Station-Respers at \$900.
28 Station-Respers at \$900.
19 Police for Mayor and Comptroller.
4 Lock-up-Keepers at \$900.
Inspector of Vehicles
2 Inspectors of Pawnshops.
Morse telegraph operator.
4 Morse telegraph operators.
4 Morse telegraph operators.
4 Morse telegraph operators.
500 Patrolmen at \$900.
Engineer at Harnson Street Station.
Assistant Engineer for eight montas.
8 Janitors at \$480.
Horse and wagon for general use.
Rent of Deering Street Station.
Rent for Harrison Street Station.

tions for prisoners and lodgers

Total \$069, 260

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

RUN OVER BY A SLEIGH.

A distressing accident occurred at about halfpast 5 o'clock last evening, at the corner of
West Washington and Sangamon streets, which
has probably ere this time proved fatal to one
life. Mr. Chades Avery, a prominent young
man'of the Fest Division, who is known to
possess the less team in town for speed,—Josie
Mansfield and Annie Logan,—was out driving
in a troiting cutter at the time above
mentional yesterday, with Josie Mansfield,
and wa speeding her down Washington street
at a fretty fair trot, with another gentleman by
ha aide. As they neared Sangamon street, Mr.
William Turner, his wife, and a little boy unsystock to cross Washington street on foot.
The two drivers any the pedestrians and slacked
their horses until they supposed them out of
danger. They had all cotten over safely to the
south side of the street just as she horses
passed, young Avery being nearest the aidewalk, when, either through faar, by aifuping, or some other cause, the
woman backed up three or four steps, and was
struck by the horse and knocked senseless.
Avery immediately stopped, alighted, and assisted the unfortunate woman into a small tail-RUN OVER BY A SLEIGH.

while Avery went at Isham to assist him.

Woshington street this winter, and with the crowds of horses and aleighs, this is the first serious accident that has occurred, and the first instance of any person having been hurt, which is all the more singular from the fact that painful accidents are occurring almost daily in which people are run over by heavy teams or street-cars. The driving upon Washington street is the life of the West Side, and it is a pity that this catastrophe occurred to mar the pleasure.

MALCONTENT METHODISTS.

In October last a "disaffection" was said to have broken out in the Park Avenue Methodist Church which caused considerable commotion in the congregation. This "disaffection," as stat-ed then, was due partly to choir troubles and ed then, was due partly to choir troubles and partly to dissatisfaction with the pastor. The prediction was then made by those "disaffected" that unless a compromise was effected members would withdraw by scores, and that the church would be so depleted of its congregation that the seed sown there would not bear fruit. These and many more predictions as to the fate of Methodism on Park a renue were ventured. Some of them have been realized. A portion or the congregation has severed its connection with the church and gone to worship elsewhere. Sunday eleven seceders publicly renounced the teachings of Wesley, and acknowledging the faith of Caivin, were received into the Eighth Presbyterian Church in full fellowship. This almost unbeard-of change of creed revived the "disaffection" supposed to be over, and a rumor found expression that the charch and pastor were on the eve of separating. With a view to ascertain what facts existed for this rumor, a Tribunz reporter called on the Rev. Dr. McChesney last evening to get at the true inwardness, if possible, of the situation. The pastor stated that within the past three months twenty members and two probationers of the church had withdrawn. The why or wherefore of this he felt constrained not to speak of. It was a delicate matter for a pastor to place himself in antagonism with the public or the church by a newspaper discussion. He did not court the consolenity it would entail, and preferred to say nothing. With regard to the statements that he was chiefly concerned about selling Mionesota lands, be said he had not been absent from his pulpit once on registed a single pastoral duty during the conference year. While seemingly feeling the situation he yet declined to say anything as to the causes which prompted communicants in Park Avenue Church to change their place of worship.

Finding nothing could be obtained, and acting upon the Rev. Dr. McChenney's suggestion, the reporter next called upon Mr. Dickinson, a class-leader in the church. That gentleman stated that there was absolutely nuthing new. The trouble had been published in the papers three months ago, and there was nothing additional. It was true that there had been withdrawals from the church, but the accessions had fully supplied such vacancies. These withdrawals were based, as said, upon the action of the Conference in assigning Mr. McCheseney to the Park Avenue Church for the third time. The opposition to this the congregation has severed its conn the church and gone to worship

had not done so at all. The membership to day numbered 300, the church was more prosperous than it ever had been before, and there seemed to be in the future nothing but encouragement.

GEORGE A. MASON.

GETTING GOODS UNDER PALSE PRETENSES. .
The case of George A. Mason, the young man who was lately brought back from the East by Constable Hartman, proves to be of a rather more sensational character than at first supposed, and brings in the names of persons of the highest respectability in business and religious circles. Interesting details of the trans-

actions of the young man were brought to light yesterday for the first time. Mason was arraigned before Justice Foote at the instance of E. S. Jaffray & Co., wholesale dry-goods dealers, who charged him with obtaining goods under false pretenses, and he was held for trial at the Criminal Court, and a bond of \$500 was furnished as security for his appearance. Presuming that the accused—who has heretofore held a high social and business position in Bloomington, III.—must have been concerned in some very questionable, not to say criminal, schemes, or otherwise such reputable firms as Field, Leiter & Co. and the one abovenamed would not have taken steps to urosecute him on such charges, and well-knowing that he was entitled to the benefit of all doubts. a Tainung reporter sought for information in the matter, and obtained it, as will be seen from the following, which is substantiated by court records and personal statements:

"ENGRGE a MASON," the accused, is the son of the Rev. D. C. Mason, Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission of Boston, and a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Robinson, also a Baptist clergyman. He is a young man of good education, and is married. At the time of his business troubles—which berna along in 1876—be was engaged in the retail dry goods, millinery, and notions trade, having a store at Bloomington, in this State, and stocked his place from the leading wholesale houses in this city, where he obtained credit unon making what appeared to the plausible and honest representations as to his financial and business standing. In the September, 1876,—the young man came to Goorge A. Mason judgments in the Circuit Court of McLean County, in favor of his father, for 8,000 and some odd dollars, and of his uncle for 34,000, by confession. Judgment notes were drawn up and dated 1873. Previous to the entering up of those judgments. In July, August, and September, 1876,—the young man came to Co., John V. Farwell & Co., Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Wetherell & Co., John V. Farwell & Co., Carson,

matter.

Other cases similar to those already invititutes will probably be commenced against Mason by some of the firms to whom he is indebted, and who have been waked up by the expose of Mason's transactions. One firm is said there exists the expose of the same of the same of the desired from him \$2,000 immediately after he closed his store at Bloomington he having come here, it is said, for the purpose of dividing that sum among all his creditors and left it in the hands of the manager of a firm, who held on to it and put it to Mason's credit.

redit.

The trials in the Criminal Court will probably prove of the most interesting kind, and majoresult in bringing out some additional facts.

SUBURBAN.

The Board of Trustees met Monday, the The Board of Trustees met Monday, the full Board being present. The yearly report of the Captain of Police showed 129 arrests made; drunk and disorderly, 16; disorderly, 17; fighting, 2; carrying concealed weapons, 3; teaming without license, 6; peddling without license, 5; abooting on Sunday, 14; abooting small birds, 1; open lewdness, 18; associated with the sunday of the sun sault and battery, 11; riot, 6; larceny, 5; fast driving, 5; bathing, 9; dumping garbage in streets, 5; cutting trees, 4; stealing sand, 1; laise pretense, 1.

The Supervisor was instructed to correspond

The Supervisor was instructed to correspond with the parties who put up the Water-Works pumps in relation to their acceptance and final settlement, and also to receive propositions for the execution of telephonic communication between the erection of telephonic communication between the Town Hall and Water-Works, and, if necessary, with the city, if found advisable.

The Finance Committee was instance. be Finance Committee were instructed hase five Lake View water bonds, provide ey can be had at a reasonable price, Adjourned to first Monday in February.

APPELLATE COURT.

Yesterday.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuma.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—Proceedings in the Appellate
Court. Second District, to-day, an evening session being held, were as follows:

MOTIONS, ETC.

61. Bergan vs. The People; motion by plaintiff in error for extension of time to file argument 91. Gibbon vs. Goodrich: leave to certifie

copy of original set is allowed.

19. Bohannan et al. vs. Bohannan et al.; time to file appellant's reply-brief extended five days.

83. Lucas vs. Nichols; appellee's motion to dismiss appeal overruled, and appellant's more for time to file abstracts and briefs allowed

88. Brooks vs. Hotchiciss; writ of error masupersedess.

100. Simpson vs. Simpson; cause stricker from the docket. 18. Kinse vs. Town of Reading; error con

fessed and cause remanded.

36. Windhelm vs. Oblendorf; motion by appellee for extension of time to file brief.

59. Central City Horse-Railway Company vs. Prochaski, administrator, etc.; motion by ap-pellee for leave to file additional brief and extension of time.

102. Meader, impleaded, etc., vs. Thalis; appeal dismissed on short record, with damages.

THE CALL.

78. Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Deer Park vs. the Wrought-Iron Bridge Company of Canton; argued orally and taken.
77. Masher et al. vs. Rogers; argued orally and

73. Simpson, impleaded, etc., vs. Gardner; argued orally and taken, and pending motion taken with case.

79. Rogers et al. vs. Herron et al.; takes.

80. McGinnis vs. Moon, by his next friend; argued orally and taken.

81. Working, impleaded, vs. Lesch et al.; taken.

82. Horton vs. Horton; taken..
83. Lucas vs. Nichols; motion to dismiss appeal overruled, and time extended fifteen days to file additional briefs; passed..
84. Handcock vs. Tower; taken.
85. Hitchcock vs. Village of Princeville;

taken.
86. Farristal ys. The People; argued orall

taken.

86. Farristal vs. The People; argued orally and taken.

87. Lucas vs. Dunnington; taken.

88. Brooks vs. Hotchkias; writ of error made a supersedeas on motion of plaintiff in error; continued for service.

89. Prait et al. vs. Pratt et al.; argued orally by appellant and taken.

Special Division to The Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., Jan. 7.—Following are to-day's proceedings in the Appellate Court for the Second District:

3. Ruggles et al. vs. Sinclair; judgment affirmed, Laland, Justice, dissenting.

3. Sweetser vs. Deffenbaugh; affirmed.

12. The Elgin City Banking Company vs. Eaton; affirmed.

40. Poney vs. Grambot; reversed and remanded; opinion filed.

54. Peck vs. Coalfield Coal Company; appelles granted until Jan. 30 to file reply-briefs.

69. Patterson vs. Sweet et al.; appellant granted until the light hast to file reply-brief.

64. Clark vs. Ewing, Assignee, etc.; affirmed.

79. Rogers et al. vs. Herron et al.; appellant moves for an extension of time to file reply.

163. Breunon vs. Arnold; appeal dismissed on short record.

Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ELGIN COLLECTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Elefin, Ill., Jan. 7.—The unfortunate con Engin, Ill., Jan. 7.—The unfortunate controversy in regard to the Elgin Tax-Collector seems far from settlement. This morning's Leader contains a voluminous communication from Mr. Garret Rosencrans, the Town Assessor, an old and prominent citizen, in which the legality of the present Township Collector. Cornell, is questioned. He forfeited all claim to the office in his failure to file his bond within eight days from Dec. Il, the date upon which he received notice of the amount of taxes to be collected. The bonds were actually not signed and delivered until the last day of December, twelve days behind time, according to the statute. The Town Board met, but did not appoint a Collector to fill the vacancy, which certainly existed. Assessor Rosencrans fears that large numbers of taxpayers will refuse to pay their real-estate taxes here, but will perhans pay to the County Treasurer. No doubt many people will refuse to pay in any case. Henry Bosworth, of the First National Bank, is at present Assistant Collector, and is performing all the duties of the office. Cornell, the elected Assessor, having farmed out the office for the sum of \$450. The amount of taxes to be collected amount to \$58,000, but it will be pussible to collect only a small portion.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Rocciol Dissuich to The Friends of the

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 7.—The friends of the

Hoo. George W. Jones and wife celebrated the

fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at the

Larimer House this evening. The General was

presented with a handsome gold watch and

chain, and his wife with a diamond ring. Mr.

M. Ham made the presentation speech, to which

the General responded in his eloquent manner.

The most prominent citizens of Dubuque were

present.

DIPSOMANIA OR DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchona Cure for drunkenness), at the Palmer House, cures all case of alcoholism. The effort now making to brea

The Mutnar Life-Insurance Company of R. York, since its organization, has paid to polyholders the enormous sum of \$121, 146,559. The at the rate of \$9,500 per day, holidays and & days included. Think of 11,—\$9,500 per day therip-see pears paid to policy-holders.

3. Taft, of this city.

BALL—At Lena, III., on the 5th to
f the lungs, Benjamin Ball, of Chic.
He was a devoted husband and fa-Boston-St., International Actions of the Concinnation Philadelphia, and Baltimers please copy.

O'BRIEN—Jan. 7, James O'Brien, aged 78 Funeral Jan. 6, at 9:30 a.m., from his resistance of the Concinnation of the Concinnation of Problems of the Concinnation of the Co GHAN—Of consumption, at Pueblo, rge A. Baughan, of Chicago, aged 20

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE CLASS FOR BEGINNERS IN VOCAN
Choral Society's rooms in the American R.
22 for three months. Apply to Prof. F. L. 10
SHAW, Director, or W. W. Waton, Street
Washington-et.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF TWO MORNING AND ASSOCIATION WILL BE ASSOCIATION WILL BE ASSOCIATION WILL BE ASSOCIATION OF THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF TRIBUXE HOME CIND will be held to day as the mont House, commencing at 1:30 p. m. After an ance of the members is requested. THE NOON MEETING AT FARWELL will be conducted to-day by the fer. Little, pastor of New Engined Congregational Cartes to will be Christian Education.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

FIRST AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOW

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8. 9:30 a. m., when wout all our Winter Goods on hand, and in as large line of Rubbers, and desirable grades for the season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Aw

SPECIAL TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, AUCTION SALE

Which will positively be sold. Thursday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 a. m.

Crockery & Glass

By WM. A. BUTTERS & REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SUR Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothic Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc. THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our rooms, 173 and 173 Randolph-st. WM. A. SUTPERS & CO. Asetsus

REGULAR SATURDAY SALL FURN ITURE, Etc. SATUIDAY, Jan. 11. at 10 o'clock a. m., at are rooms, 173 & 173 Raddolph. st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assessed

By H. FRIEDMAN,

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF Crockery & Glass

On Wednesday, Jan., 8, at 10 o'de

25) boxes Crimp-top Chimneys.
25 crates Argand Chimneys.
75 Decorated Tellet Sets.
40 Decorated Tellet Sets.
Goods packed for country merchants.
G. W. BECKFORD. By ELISON, POMEROY & O.

Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Ran REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday, Jan. 10, at 9:30 o'clesk, Parlor and Chamber 8

Easy Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Stoves, General Household Furniture.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & C Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randelph-st. To will sell TO-DAY at 10 o'clock, NEW and HAND

FURNITURE CARPETS, AND STOVES A General Line of Household Goods, Lounges, Rasy Chafra, Showcases, Blankes, Chromos, Lampa, &c., WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Australia By D. D. STARK & CO.

WEDNESDAY, Uan. 8, at 9:30 a. . Lounges, Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Suresta Dining Chairs, Rockers, Bedding, Capes, ware, Glassware, Plated Ware, Clothing, Caps, &c. At 12 o'clock—2 Pine Planos D. D. STARK & CO., Austi

WIGS POR GENTS AT SIR ranted to fit and wear with. Senure of "Saratogs Ways out the Patent Trade light inct wear one-had THOMPSON, 210 Walnade.

CHICAGO IL 162 Washin Managest that the control of PLOWERS. FLOWERS

ot of POLONAISE AND O AND JACKETS, fringe at \$4.00. LADIES' ULSTERS, \$5.00. LOTH CIRCULARS \$4.00.

VOE ME XXX

WITHOUT RE

Field, Le

WABASH-

SUITS.

TO COST.

& Co.

prices of

CLOAKS.

As will guarantee

dented bargains to

out the entire stock

Garments, and have

them at prices to ins

CLOAKS, \$1.75 and upwar

Superior Line of IMPORT

in Beaver, Diagonal, lasse, down to \$10.00.

MANT

EVENING COSTUMES. cheap. NEW PUBLICATI H. M. S. PINAF

WALKING SUITS.

TRIAL BY JURY operetts by the same author.

"Paulina" (\$2)..." Palomita nond Out Diamond " (\$1)..." Ge (\$0 centar) (\$0 centar) in Charit: "Mand Irving" (\$0 centa), are 0 out a few appear, and are capital for acca. The last three are Juveniles.

LYON & HEALY, Ch

of Parliamentary Pro

MONEYtoL By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 WILL H. A. HURLBUT, 75 H BUSINESS CARDS

Thorough Watch At Reasonable Rates, is done N. MATSON State and Monroe H. A. HURLBUT & Nholesale Drug

75 & 77 RANDOLPE BOARDMAN & KEI HARD-WOOD LUI Office, 154 LaSalle

BARNED. BOROFF Jan.
corge 7. Farmer aby the Rev. 2. DEATHS. the Matteson House, Jan. 7.
Lacon, Ill., aged 70 years.
Lake View, Jan. 7, Margary, da.
nd Harriet H, Cram, aged 10 months

ANNOUNCEMENTS. S FOR BEGINNERS IN YOCAL MI ence Jan. 9 (Thursday), at the Amp y's rooms in the American Ex. Bull months. Apply to Prof. F. L. HOB etor, or W. W. Watson, Secretar TLAR MONTHLY MRETING OF THE S Christian Association will be held a sing at 10 o'clock at 751 Wabash-ay. ON MEETING AT PARWELL HAL conducted to-day by the Rev. Arth-of New England Congregational Church be Christian Education.

EO. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. ST AUCTION SALE OF S AND SHOES For 1879.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneen. PECIAL. at 12 o'clock, AUCTION SALE of ortland Cutters ch will positively be sold. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

ery& Glassware American and English Wasse, Assorted Glass-GEO. P. GORE & CO., A. BUTTERS & CO.

y, Jan. 9, at 9:30 a. m.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE ls, Woolens, Clothing, Assimeres,
Enishing Goods,
Boots, Shoes, etc.,
an. 8 at 100 clock a. m., at Our selection of the contract of t LAR SATURDAY SALE.
NITURE, Etc.,
an. 11, at 10 o'clock a. in., at our mile

Randolph-st,
. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctie H. FRIEDMAN.

AR TRADE SALE OF ry&Glassware sday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.

ockingham and 1 ellingham and 1 ellingham assorted the control of G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneco N, POMEROY & CO., R WEEKLY SALE lan. 10, at 9:30 o'clock,

nd Chamber Suits, ounges, Carpets, Stoves, ousehold Furniture, Blankets, Chromos, eneral Household Goods, SON. POMEROY & CO., Austin

OOREHOUSE & CO., eers, 85 & 87 Handolph-st. Y at 10 o'clock, NEW and SECOND-NITURE,

TS, AND STOVES, of Household Goods, Bookenses, irs, Showcases, Blankets, Comforts, OREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers

DAY, Jan. 8, at 9:30 s. m., and Chamber Suits drs, Bedsteada, Bureaus, Carpets, ekers, Bedding, Carpets, Queens-Plated Ware, Clothing, Chromos ine Planos. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers. AIR GOODS.

EDICAL.

LECTIONS.

OWERS.

RE The Great Discovery by victim. It never pain. Paintess and reliable pas the drug. Any case current to 30 days, or no pay. Common Mondy 41 LaSallest.

Suggest that the loss of \$20 by a non-payer necessitates the site of \$500 of goods to revenue to site of \$500 of goods to revenue to see the site of \$500 of goods to revenue to see the site of \$500 of goods to revenue to see the see that t

WERS.

designs of Baskets for Bordan of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of CO., Se East Madison St.

RS. HATTIR M. HULL'S HAIR DORE. Best place in Chicago for AIR Goods. Gossamer waves App AIR Goods. Gossamer waves App Mily. 40 E. Monroe. Paimer House. 270 W. Madison-at. Catalogue be. Mme. Demorest's Patterns. Tholesale & Retail. Send for price of Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere the Goods sent for the "NUETIFORM" is made to order and warranted.

192 w. EURNHAM.

Wadison St., Chicago FOR GENTS AT 610. WARshied to fit and wear well. Ladies,
leader of "Saratoga Waves" withnut the Patent Trade Mark, they
fill not wear one-haif as long.
HOMPSON, 210 Wabash av.

CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to alleparts, 1 ib and upward, 25, 40, 60c per ib. Address orders, GUNTHER, Unifer-tioner, Chicago. BUNKS. Tourists Travelers Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trusks, Satchuls, liags, etc. if will pay.

MEXICO. Sener Zamacona's Reply to Minister Foster's Letter. A Refutation of Some of the Statements of the Mexican Representative.

... American. Bad Faith of the Mexican Authorities Towards the Oreditors of the Nation.

Hostility of the Mexican Congress

Towards Everything

The foresment of Mexico Bankrupt, and the Country Without Security to Life or Property.

Correspondence of the Tribuna.
CITI OF MEXICO, Dec. 26, 1878.—Minister oster's letter to the Northwestern Managacturers' Association of Chicago, after having tirated considerable attention in the United sites, has reached here, and is the treneral subset of conversation among the political and numerical classes of society, and, I may say thout fear of contradiction, is unreserved. thout fear of communication or other foreigner this city not interested in jobs with the Mexing Government. Although it is not to be opposed that Mexicans feel flattered by the re of the situation when he had been all ally drawn, such is its truth that it is merable to stack here, where the real state his cannot be concealed; hence, but one can paper has combated it, and that before Mexican paper has combated it, and that before Mexican paper has combated it, and that before the writer of the article had even seen a synopsis of the letter. But in the United States, where but little is known of the real condition of Mexico, Mr. Zamacona has ventured to attempt a refutation of some of the points made by Mr. Foster. As Mr. Zamacona's long defense, published in Tris Trisuss, has reached here your correspondent was anxious to lay before the American public any comments Mr. Foster should make thereon. this end ne made a visit to the United States egation, and solicited an interview with the merican Minister, which, he is sorry to say,

DECLINED TO BE INTERVIEWED or two reasons: First—Mr. Zamacona's long tatement in The Tribune recognized that Mr. Foster's report was exhaustive,—that it pre-sented the real difficulties; and in it he con-fesses that there were a great many obstacles to a large trade with Mexico. Mr. Zamacona does not deny Mr. Foster's facts and figures, but only seeks to explain away their effects. Second only seeks to explain away their effects. Second—Mr. Foster says his report was sent to his Government, and by the latter made public. He thinks there is an impropriety in his rushing into the newspapers, even to defend himself against the Mexican Minister. If he had any statement to make, the proper channel would be through the State Department. It is contrary to his ideas of diplomatic propriety to get into a newspaper-controversy, and, during his official residence in Mexico, he had carefully accessing from writing for the newspapers, or anstained from writing for the newspapers, or becoming the subject of interviews. His re-pert was a plain statement of official facts and res, and he says he is willing to rest upon

g to the American people against their aent through the press. Since Mr. effuses to notice Mr. Zamacona's mismit, it is evident that they are of no upportance, for otherwise he might admend again to the forther than Manual Association through the Rate Detail. However, there are points in Mr. na's statement so notoriously incorrect aunto referant from herously incorrect

concessions to the conditions imposed in the charters by the Mexican Government were so one-fous that no capitalists or milroad-me would cambra in the enterprises; and, second, occase there was no
prospect, in the hankrupt condition of the
National Tressury, that Mexico could pay the
substiles promised. The action of the last
Mexican Congress, in refusing to approve the
concession spyled for by Gen. Palmer for an
International Railroad to the American frontier,
and the Februantepic Railway project, confirms
all that Mr. Foster states in his reports. In
other is this the Falmer contract, which had
been agned by Gen. Diaz, the Executive sent
isto Congress, while it was under discussion, a
contract purporting to have been snade with the
Estima bondholders for the construction of a
milroad over the same route, when there is no
probability that the confract will ever be approved either by Congress or the bondholders.
This bad faith on the part of Gen. Diaz was unnecessary, as the hostility of Congress towards
everything American is well known.

Mr. Zamaconn's statement, that the Governman has requalry paid the subsky to the Vera
Cam Raihoud and in ecently, is the
OPTORTS OF THE TRUTK,

as he and every well-informed person in Mexico
Invest list, at the very breaking-out of Gen.
Diar's revolution, in February, 1876, the paymany was suspended, and has continued so for
machy three years, and that the Governman and the subsky shown a spirit of justice towards
it readitors. He seems to have very varue
than the subsky shown a spirit of justice towards
it readitors. He seems to have very varue
than the subsky shown a spirit of justice towards
it readitors. He seems to have very varue
than the subsky shown a spirit of justice towards
it readitors. He seems to have very varue
there are a subsky shown a spirit of justice towards
it was ledge of the bonds held in the United States
of the Federal and State taxes of the States
of the Federal and State taxes of the States
of the Federal and State taxes of the States
of the revolution

efficient of our Taws in punishing criminal but 'no indications are seen of a probable provenent in the situation of a nation in what it access that all the elements of dissolut it ansers that all the clements of discolution have been unchaired in order to bury it in complete ruin." The Monitor goes on to say; "Functionaries of high position take the lives of their political saversaries, . . Without those crimes receiving the slightest chastisements," and that "the General Government is

m'nis defense in The Tribunz, of his candor sed sincere desire to give a correct statement of the internal condition of Mexico; and frequently refers to the "decettful" way in which affairs are represented in Mr. Foster's letter. Unfortunately for Mr. Zamacona's reputation, he has nlaved this role before with foreign nations. In 1861-2 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Juares Government; and, when England was somplaining of the cutrares inflicted upon her subjects, and the little effort the Mexican Government was making to protect them, Mr. Zamacons was representing about such a state of affairs as he presents to-day to the American public. The following is the judgment of Lord John Russell, late Premier of Great Britain, of his conduct, to be found in a letter to the Britlish Minister in Mexico:

BARL RUSSELL TO SIR C. WIKE.

Ish Minister in Mexico:

BARL RUSSELL TO SIR C. WIKE.

(H. Ex. Doc. 100, 37th Long., 2d Sess., p. 301.)

Former Office, Sept. 10, 1861.—Sin: I have received your dispatches of the 26th and 28th of July, and I have to convey to you the entire approval of her. Hajosiy's Government of your conduct as therein reported.

The suspension for two years of all payments in discnarge of debt, at a time when the Mexican Government can afford to expend \$6,000,000 in six months, is a shameless breach of faith which cannot be in the slightest degree excused by the pretenses put forward by Senor Zamacona in its defense.

Senor Zamacona asserts that the present Government of Mexico are actively employed in maintaining internal and social order, in reorganizing the administration of the Republic, in introducing ricid economy in all the branches of the public service, and in vigorously putting an end to the

MINABLE LIST OF CRIMES OF ALL KINDS.

From the Monitor Republicano, Dec. 20, 1878.

We live in an epoch in which evils of every

We live in an epoch in which evils of every class have become incarnated in such a manner in our more of being that public attention can only be awakened in the presence of some crime of extraordinary magnitude; and even then, after the lance of a few days, the same state of indifference is resumed, masmuch as crimes remain unpulsibed, and there does not exist the most remote probability that the victims will ever be indemnified for the damages sustained. Daily accounts are given of robberies, of marders, accompanied by circumstances more or less repugnant and monstrous; of corpses found in a state of decomposition,—the police being unable to discover the authors of those mysterious crimes. The press speaks, urges the suthorities to comply with their duties; but the impression made is effaced very soon, because new crimes and new horrors come to attract the

country in the laws of retorm, "and State it he best means not the Republic to enter the happy rear of security and sbundance would be to recommize an official religion, and return to the clergy their ancient predominance. The particular of the proposentaire of the control of

the old Hypocrates.

Norn.—The Monitor Republicano is by far the set and most popular paper published in xico; and Mr. Viril, the author of the above icie, is a scholar and politician of high standa, having at one time been a member of the preme Court of the nation.

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

The Falls in the Clutches of the Frost-King

The River Spanned by a Bridge of Ice.

Buffulo Courier, Jan. 2.

The Frost-King has won a glorious triumph at Niagara Falls, and England and America are linked together by a new bond—a chain of ice-which owes nothing for its existence to the help-line hand of man. A Courier reporter was not to the course to the second of the course to the course t linked together by a new bond—a chain of ice—which owes nothing for its existence to the helping hand of man. A Courier reporter was sent to the Falls yesterday, and learned that the ice-bridge became an assured fact on Sunday last. It is really a child of the great snow-storm of last week, which accounts for its uncommonly early formation. For some days a large amount of snow-covered ice from Lake Erie has been passing over the falls, and about the beginning of the present week old inhabitants began to look expectantly for an ice-bridge, though it was at least a month earlier than the usual appearance of this phonomenon. At 8 o'clock Sunday moraing the accumulated mass of ice came to a stand-still beneath the new suspension bridge, and the watchers began to hope that there would be a bridge with a smooth surface—a thing unprecedented so far as history or tradition bear record. But the hope was soon dispelled, for the huge dam of ice suddenly began to heave, grind, and break up into fragments with a loud noise, which is described as being exceedingly trying to the nerves. At 10 o'clock there was a second standstill, and it seemed certain that the bridge had been formed, but at 2 in the afternoon there was a third and more severe disturbance as the prisoned waters exerted their giant strength in an effort to be free.

The battle was a grand one. Vast quantities

free.

The battle was a grand one. Vast quantities of ice and snow were caught in the water's arms and tossed hither and thither like playthings, fighting and struggling with one another, and grinding themselves to tragments in the fierce engagement. Great nummocks weighing hundreds of tons were pushed into the air and remained there as mountents of the feraful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary fir which was wont to mark the landing-place of the ferry became a victim to the warring elements, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, swful strength or the infuriated waters was so apparent that it most remote probability that the rictims will great remote probability that the rictims will great remote probability that the damages sustained. Daily accounts are given of trobbertes, or more reasonabled by constroined or the constroined of the remote remote

quere of Niagara, -coarking in the smilght as calmly and peacefully as a patch of snow. There is something majostic, stoblime, in its outer indifference to the influences of the water-power. All traces of the outerest Sinday have departed, save in the coartest of the water of the call of the c

between the cold and pittless ice-field and the warmer sky formed a dramatic picture which can never be forgotten. It was a new phase of Ningara Falis, and one which could not be surpassed. Looking up the atream the canorama was not so striking, for the falls were only disally seen through the spray fog, and, indeed, the falls must play second fiddle new; they are but a background for the picture.

The first man who crossed the bridge was Mc. Tom Conroy, the well-known guide who saved a man from the rapids a year or two ago. On Sunday uight Mr. Conroy wowed by his right, hand and by the moon that a would never cross the bridge, and on Monday merning he kept his yow by crossing to his work just the way he said he would not come. As Mr. Conroy weighs about 200 pounds, he demonstrated to the satisfaction of the good folks of Niagara the entire safety of the bridge for purposes of locomotion. Those who doubt its safety are at liberty to attempt the breaking of its sixty feet of solid ice.

THE ELEMENTS.

What Mr. Lockyer Has Discovered, and the Deductions He Draws Therefrom.

Boston Apperture.

Not long ago we referred to the reported discovery made by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, that some of the substances which chemists have been accustomed to style "elements" are not elementary but compound in their nature. Since then, on the 12th of Desember last, Mr. Lockyer has communicated to the Royal Society the results of his researches. Insamuch as we may presume that every person who is inmay presume that every person who is in terested in any degree in science will be eage to know just what is the nature of Mr. Lockyer's

terested in any degree in science will be eager to know just what is the nature of Mr. Lockyer's discoveries, it is proper to correct the original report and explain exactly what he has done, and what he thinks the result leaches.

We assume that the general principles of spectroscoole science are known, and particularly this—for discovering and defining which Mr. Lockyer descrees the chief credit: that the spectrum of an impure or mixed substance furnishes the lines belonging to each of the simple substances of which it is made, and that these lines vary in number, length, brightness, and thickness according to the amount of the substance giving those lines. Thus an alloy in which the proportion of one metal greatly exceeds that of the other will give only a few of the more characteristic lines of the metal of which a small amount only is used, and those lines will be short, parrow, and faint. If the proportion of the metal is increased new lines appear, and those which were before seen become larger and more distinct. Mr. Lockyer, in his studies with the spectroscope, endeavored to eliminate all the lines due to impurities in the substance under examination. In this work to became bersuaded that certain coincidences of lines in the spectra of different metals could not ue the result of mutual impurities, and this point he has demonstrated. Is remained then to ascertain the real cause at the constant appearance of these coincidens lines. He was assisted in his investigation by the known fact that the spectra of the brightest, and therefore pearance of these coincidens have. He was assisted in his investigation by the known fact that the spectra of the brightest, and therefore resumbly the bottest, starts, and the rocket that the spectra of the brightest and nerefore resumbly the bottest, starts, and the rocket starts and to these the hines of some non-metalitic bodies. The hypothesis that in the hottest state all bodies are broken up into their most simple forms, and this is the temperature. metaltic bodies. The hypothesis that in the hottest state all bodies are broken up into their most simple forms, and thist is the temperature diminishes compounds more, and more refractory are made, would fully explain the observed

ory are made, would fully explain the observed phenomena.

Assuming, however, only what is known, that heat does break up and dissociate some compounds, Mr. Lockyer reasons in this way: Suppose that in the substance A the substance B is present, either as a constituent or as an impurity. In the latter case the spectrum will reveal the lines of B in the order of their importance, and in size and brightness proportioned to the amount present. On the other and, if B is a component present. On the other substances in A, then upon an increase of temperature the characteristic feats we of the spectrum of A will disappear, and there of B will become

metal, calcium itself, appear in definite order. Now, in examining the spectra of calcium, lithium, iron, and other metals, at different temperatures, changes analogous to those observed when heat is oreaking up known compounds, are seen; and these changes are in some cases even greater than those brought about when known compounds are under examination. Certain strong lines of calcium are rarely seen in the chromosphere, though always present when the spectrum is obtained in the laboratory; other lines, faint and short in the laboratory, are greatly intensiled in the spectrum of solar storms. One hydrogen line, which is never seen in the laboratory except under very high temperatures, was wholly absent from the solar protuberances during the eclipse of 1875, though the other lines were seen; and this line is coincident with the strongest line in the spectrum of iridium.

The above are merely specimens of a large number of facts which Mr. Lockyer has collected. It need not be said that they do not singly or unitedly prove the compound not unreasonable, and no other supposition yet brought forward accounts so fully as does this for the changes observed. A mere argument from analogy is Mr. Lockyer's theory. Certain substances known to be compound yield changed spectra under changed conditions. Other substances, heretofore supposed to be elementary, act in the same way when subjected to the same treatment. There is the fazi, which chemists must explain. And we may add that it is the only fact that requires explanation, for the previous announcement that the spectrum of one metal has been obtained by the use of another metal was wholly incorrect. Nothing at all resembling a transmutation of metals has been accomplished, even it it should prove that they are more nearly related to each other than modern actince has taught. But Mr. Lockver's discoveries have opened a nighly interesting field for research, and the future is full of possibilities.

Why Bender Dissolved Partnership with

bilities.

Why Bender Dissolved Partnership with Brown.

Any shentleman vot vill go around your face, and talk in front of your back about sometings, is a shvindler. I hear dot Brown say week pelore next apout me, I vas a hensh-pecked husband. Dot vas a he! De proof of de eating was in de puddings; I am married twenty year already, and I vas not yet buildheaded. I don't know sometings or oder.

Dem American vomans don't know sometings nefer apout her husband's peasuess, und ven dem hart times comes, und not so much money comes in de house, dot makes not to some tufference mit ber. Still she moost have one of dot buildback in de front hoop-skirt pettygoats, mit efery kind of trimmings. Pooty soon dot husband get bankrupted all to pieces. They send for the doctor, und when de doctor comes de man dies? Den dot voman vas opliged to marry mit anoder man vat she don't maype like mit four six childrens, on account of his first vife already, und possibly one or two mudders by law—vone second-handed, und de oder a step mudder outlaw. Den she says mit herself, "I offen viah I vas dead a little."

Now if a Chermans goes dead dot makes no infference. Nogody vould hardly know it, except himself. His vife yors on mit de peesness shust like notings has happened to someody. American vomans und Cherman vomans vas a tifferent kind of beeples. For instinct, dot same I eller goes mit me in de butcher peesness together. He vas an American man—so vas his wife. Veil, many times, ven eiery peoples got de panic pooty bad, dot voman comes to her huspand und says she moost have money. Den she goes out riding mit a carriage.

Vonce upon a time Brown says to me, "Bender, I wouldn't be henspecked." So ne went off und got bisself tight shust because his vife tells him blese don't do it. Den he sits down mit his back on de floor, and if I am not dere dot time he never would got home.

Vell, dot night, me and mine vife, ve had a little talk apout sometings, and the active, also makes head sheeze: und your vife vas going.

took a part, including my little dog Kaiser. Pooty soon up comes a boliceman, und arrested us for breeches of promise to keep the pieces, und assaulting de battery, or sometings. Den de firm Bender & Brown was broke up. I go about my peesness, und Brows goes mit his peesness. My vile she helps in de shtore. His vile goes riding mit de horse-car, und efery night she vas by de theatre.

Vôt's de gousequences? Along comes dot Centennial panic. Dot knocks Brown higher as two tites, by gimminy! My income is still more as my outcome. But Brown, he goes around de shtreets mit his hands out of his pockets, und he don't got a cent to his pack.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

New-Year's Receptions—The Chinese Pieni-potentiary—Japanese Diplomata—Temper-ance the Order of the Day—A Lady Lobby-ist—Mrs. Senator Bruce—The Gay Season—

Goasip.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—This is the "winter of our discontent." for the Congressmen are away for the holidays, money is scarce, the staff officers dread being placed on the retired list, and a cold wave has come sweeping THE NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTIONS

were not equal to those of the flush times ten years ago, when our Repub-lican Court was in its glory. Even at the White-House there was a manifest falling-off in finery, although Mrs. Hayes was richly yet properly attired, and the ladies who assisted her in receiving were also handsomely arrayed. But the Diplomatic Corps was sadly behind former years. Sir Edward Thoraton and the other members of his Legation having absented themselves on account of the death of the Princess Alice, while the other Legations were thinly represented, excepting the almond-

eyed, silk-gowned
CELESTIAL REPRESENTATIVES.
His Excellency Chen Lan Pin, who is the High ockolorum of the crowd, wore a studding headear, with a waving feather, and appeared ready to pose for his portrait on a fan. He is about to measure lances [in the shape of pens] with Mr. Evarts, on the great question of Mongolian immigration, and the adroit New York lawyer will have to be on the alert, or C. L. Pin will JAPANESE DIPLOMATS

are also playing there little game, and trying to lobby through Congress a bill repaying to Japan an indemnity extorted from her at the canoon's mouth for damages inflicted upon our merchantmen. There is no earthly reason why this should be done, but a strong lobby will receive a large contingent, and it will be difficult for Congressmen to withstand their appeals. Meanwhile some foolish adviser has prompted the little Japa to stand on their dignity and say that they don't want the money unless it can be freely refunded. This after four years of persistent lobbying is cool, even with the ther-mometer at zero.

TO RETURN TO THE RECEPTIONS.

ture the characteristic feature of the spectrum of A will disappear, and those of B will become more prominent. In other words, if A is a simple body, but not quite pure, its spectrum will remain constant as long as the proportion of impurity is unchanged; if it is compound its spectrum will not be constant, but as the substance is broken up the lines of its resident in the health of our next components will become more prominent. This principle Mr. Lockyer filustrates by dealing with the salts of called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and discontinued the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and, as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch on New-Year's Day, and as a general thing, coffee and called the serving of punch of the serving of punch of the serving of punch of the serving of the punch of the serving of the p

remains constant as long as the protection of security with 100 belocostate, but at the substance is broken up the lines of its responsibilities. The principle Mr. Lockyer libration by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state by design with the salts of our control of the principle state of

THE ZOUAVE STYLE OF ORATORY, grace so rapid as to seem intuition) new viol the subject which common capacities at gle laboriously to comprehend, and bring intoward those which favor his cause in so stra a light that the illumination of his rhetoric countayorable truths into a shadow of oblivion

THE KNIGHT TEMPLARS

are to have a grand gathering next week, when the officers of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, are to be entstalled by Senator Withers, of Virginia, who is Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Representative Dean, of Massachusetts, who is Grand Generalisaimo. There will be a large attendance of the Sir Knights of this district at Chicago in August, 1880, when the triengial conclave is to be neid.

CHAT TOPICS.

Sir Edward and Lady Thornton have been invited to visit the Governor General of Canada, at Ottawa, and will leave for there next week. Horatio King has revived his Saturday night literary reunions, with no refreshments but "the feast of reason." Representive Conger's son will narry Miss Lottle Brown, one of our belies, on the lôth inst., and Lieut. Sneider will marry Miss Wainwright. Senator Spencer proposes to locate among the Black Hills after the expiration of his Senatorial term. Judge Sherman's death will prevent proposed entertainments at the house of his brother. Secretary Sherman, and of his daughter, Mrs. Senator Doo Cameron. Miss Genevaeve Welling, a daughter of President Welling of the Columbian University, has returned from a protracted visit in Europe to take a prominent position in Washington society. Admiral Porter is not pleased by the publication of portions of his correspondence with Mrs. Wetmore.

FLUNKEYIZING THE NEW WORLD

"FLUNKEYIZING" THE NEW WORLD

with Mrs. Wetmore. RACONTECE.

"FLUNKEYIZING" THE NEW WOBLD

Prof. Goldwin Smith Criticises the New Social Regime in Canada.

Letter to Manchester Examiner.

Simultaneously with the conquest of Afganistan, another Jingo enterprise of great pith and moment is in progress—the attempt to flunkeyize the New World. The new Governor-General has issued, through his Military Secretary, the following proclamation:

THE VICE-REGAL DRAWING-ROOM.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness the Frincess Louise will hold a drawing-room at 9:30p, m to-day in the Windsor Hotel.

Ladies are to wear low-necked dresses, without court trains, and gentlemen are to be in full dress. Ladies whose beath will not admit of their wearing low-necked dresses may, on forwarding to the A. D. C. in-Walting a mesilcal certificate to that effect, wear square-ent dresses. Dresses fastening up to the throat are not to be worn.

Ladies and gentlemen are to bring with them two cards eace. with names legibly written therong,—one to be left at the door, the other to be given to the A. D. C. in-Walting.

Governor-General's Military Secretary.

At Halifax, a ukase was put forth prohibiting the appearance of any vehicles excepting landaus, parouches, and broughams, with pairs of horses, and properly attired drivers, in the procession that was to escort the Governor-General through the city.

Comment on these two edicts is needless if your readers know anything about-Canadian society, the Canadian climate, Canadian incomes, and Canadian equipsies. Some one proposed that in the case of indies desiring a dispensation from wearing low-necked dresses, the certificate of a medical man.

To prepare the inhabitants of the New World for the worship of Munibo-Jumbo, a little trestise on "Court Etquette" was seasonably drawn up by Prof. Tanning, of this city, who describes himself on the title page as a "tescher of Issinonable dancing, under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin," etc. Prof. Tanning devotes

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION.

San Pransico Coll.

Yesterday afternoon experiments with a new electric-light apparatus, the invention of Joh L. Boone, of this city, took plack at the laboratory of Father Neri, in St. Ignatius College, in the presence of a large number of persons whare interested in the progress of this new mean

permanental, what success will aftend his enterprise remains to be seen.

Brush's Electrical Laght.

Cleveland Leader.

Notwithstanding all the talk by Edison and others as to what they were "soon going to do" with their electric lights, the field is being actually occupied almost excinsively by the Cleveland light—the Brush. A glance at the order-book of the Telegraph Supply Company shows some very important orders recently received, some of which have been executed others in pricess of execution. Among those already completed and in use were noticed twenty-four lights for the immense store of John Wannamaker, occupying the entire square bounded by Market, Chestnut, Tweifish, and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia; sixteen lights for the Merrimack Mill at Lowell, Mass.; aixteen lights for the Palace Hotel, San Fradeisco, owned by Senator Sharun; eight lights for the Edgemore Iron Company, Edgemore, Del.; four lights for the Boston Music-Hall; six lights for the Boston Music-Hall; six lights for the Continental Clothing-House, Boston; six lights for Loeser's Dry-Goops Palace, Brooklyn, N. Y.; four lights for the mills of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass. Orders now being filled are for the illumination of the Assembly Chamber of the New York State Capitol at Albany, the composing rooms and offices of the New York Tribuna, the mills of Park Brothers' Steel Works, Pittsburg, and several others of less importance. The country seems to look to Ohio for Presidents, Generals of the army, Chief Justices, and various myhofficers. Why not come here also for the latest sensation—the wonderful electric light!

The Telegraph Supply Comdany, on Friday afternoon and evening, as their contribution to the regular nightly illumination of their factory on St. Clair street, arranged an additional light in a headlight reflector, and threw a flood of light up Ontario street and into the park. The effect upon the flakes of snow gently falling at the time was beautiful, and crowds were drawn to observe the lig

Winter in the French Capital.

Paris is transformed: The gayeties of the summer are gone, and bleak winter is mon the boulevards and snow-fakes have whitened parks and gardens. The brouze figures, nymphs and Tritons, in the fountains on the Palice de la Concorde are half-hidden by monster feicles, and the trees in the Champs Elyscos and in the Bois de Boulogue are tipped with sintiliating atoms of snow. As a writer in the 6/60c (London) has seen it, the race course at Longchamps, with its picturesque stands and old wind-intil, loots like a picture, as the Laplanders, who are now staying in the Jardin d'Acclimatization; race and tear about in their sledges drawn by reindeer or joyous, barking dogs, the echoes of whose voices resound over the snow-toward plain. In the city the beary lail of show his inade, locomotion extremely difficult. The omnibuses have taken a third borse, and the street, car drivers handle four-in-hands. The carta of the miskmen and butchers can only just ger about. The streets are quiet, and the hoofs of horses and the wooden shoes of the workmen no longer resound from the pavement. The only nouses heard are the shouts and cries of the gamin who delights in braving police regulations, and snow-balling friend or for.

When to Eat Proit.

When to Eat Fruit.

Fruit Records.

The Spanish prover has it: "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at noon, but lead a night." Americans do not seem to have near of this proverb, nor to have one of their own an persence. Mostly they eat fruit at night, and hence have not the sovereign idea of it that they would have if they had eaten is at more proper times. They eat it as dessert at dinner. Thu may be the most proper time to eat dried fruits but it is not, the right time to eat juley ones. The Spanish people learned their proven from eating the very juley fruits, like oranges. These should be eaten in the morning, a little before dinner,—not later than noon. Early in the day they will, if eaten, prove to be the best possible medicine for the hillous.

coast - Wheat dues, coast - Wheat person mixed, passage - Wheat very little it learer; fair average quality orn for prompt shipment by a Spacial Hipmatch to The Liverscott, Jan. 7-11:30 a.

NEW YORK

Special Dispatch to The

New York, Jap. 7.—Grain— New York, Jan. 7.—Grain-active, opening at a partial adva-per bu, and leaving off weak-stances, about yesterday's late-held with a fair show of offered with reserve, but neglecte-more serious aspect of the fina England operated against the outs

FREGERS Offerings of room nage for charter on a moderate owners somewhat firm in their check operations; for Liverpool, team included, 2,650 bris of reight, and early shipments, we 3d@2s 6d per bri.

To the Western Associated Naw York, Jan. 2

moderately active and ste d of 300 bris distillers' LIVE-STOCK.

189 2.90 45 384 2.7
180 2.90 45 384 2.7
180 2.80 90 312 2.7
180 2.85 58 240 2.7
181 2.85 35 902 2.7
186 2.85 58 290 2.7
186 2.85 50 314 2.7
186 2.85 51 902 2.7
186 2.85 51 902 2.7
186 2.85 52 58 31 902 2.7
186 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
187 2.7
188 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
188 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
188 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
188 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
188 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
188 2.85 58 11 902 2.7
188 2.85 58 120 2.7
188 2.85 58 120 2.7
189 2.85 54 179 2.7
180 2.85 58 120 2.7
180 2.85 58 204 2.7
180 2.85 58 204 2.7
180 2.85 58 204 2.7
180 2.85 58 204 2.7
180 2.85 58 204 2.7
180 2.85 64 179 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.7
180 2.85 64 2.8
180 2.80 64 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8
180 2.8

to-day, 3,080 head; Yorkers, ladelphias, \$3.30@3.35.
a to-day, 3,800; selling at \$3.00 fact favorable; too many on mar-

2, 330; shipments, none; cost sicking, \$2, 15@2, 50; light ship WATERTOWN.

n. 7.—BEFF CATTLE—Receipts for and best pairs of oxen in discounting the same of choice. 77.25.

it first quality. 36.0026.50;

5. third, \$4.0025.00.

s.—Receipts, 2,946; quality very \$2.25@2.75 each; extra, \$3.50.

BUPPALO.

First live stock received sixty cattle, 4 hogs, and 1 sheep; eers, \$4.20@4.60; butchers, \$5.10; no ship owe trade closed out; few safes, 575; a few hogs to local butch.

Y GOODS.

CHOAGO.

If of the new year there has reasing demand for staple and he movement is not yet active, as more goods are being dist seasons at a corresponding to complaints to make. Colonod, and prices are stasly and the general situation arded with satisfaction. The Commerce gives the follower dry goods at that point for

1877. 1877. 1878. 88 1878. 688 \$19, 422, 180 \$17, 686. 88 689. 631 10, 342, 974 15, 461. 88 1877. 289 2, 245. 143 22, 684. 88 1877. 283 12, 544. 895 12, 182. 88 1877. 283 17, 502, 138 12, 182. 88 18, 942 7, 502, 138 574. 663, 197 he year is a little less than 1, the much greater portion a

BY TELEGRAPH. POREIGN.

corn for prompt chroment by the Tribune.

50. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, a 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 8s 9d; Ne. 2, no. 1, 22s 3d; old, No. 1, 23s. orn-New 40s, Lard, 30s 6d. 1-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation 4,000; American, 4,500. 775-Corn, 22s. Receipts of wheat, Brainstoffs Corn. 22.5. (600. 90.000 centals; Amarican, 76,000. Turns and famics at Manchester dull. Louges, Jan. 7.—Sucans—No. 12 Dutch stand-nd, 22 afost. Results Paracleus—9Md.

NEW YORK.

Sected Disputch to The Tribuna

Tork, Jan. 7.—Grain—Winter wheat less

New YORK, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Winter wheat less scive, opening at a partial advance of about 1/2c per lm, and leaving off weak at, in most increase, about yesterday's latest figures; spring held with a fair show of armness, and offerd with reserve, but neglected. Reports of a more serious aspect of the financial situation in Engined operated against the outward movement, though cable market advices were of a rather more farorable tenor; 8.000 bu rejected Chicago with finer prices, and an improvement of 1/20 life per bu in option line, closing quite firm; nired Western summaded, 48@48c. A slow call for re; quoted about sicady. Oats quoted a little descre or restricted offerings; No. 2 Chicago, 14,000 bu affect at 30c.

Provisions—Mess pork offered at easier prices for early defivery, on a moderate demand. Out means in good request. Bacon in moderately active demand, and at easier prices. Western steam lard in less demand for early delivery at a decline of about 5c; sales of 1,250 tos January at 55.85@ 5.874.

Paring artificial prime to choice at 61/20.

Sucasua-Raw quite irm at yesterially statistics, refined more sought.

Whisket-Very dull; quoted at about \$1.11%.

Freierrs-Offerings of room on berth and tomnage for charter on a moderate scale, and ship-owners somewhat arm in their views, tending to check coreations; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included, 2,650 bris of flour, through freight, and early shipments, within a range of 23 36/28 66 per bri.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; futures steady; January, 6,34c; February, 9,53c; March, 9,55c; April, 9,83c; May, 9,85c; June, 10,00c.

Fig. Grarn—Wheat quiet; receipts, 66,060 bd; rejected spring. 72c; ungraded do, 83692c; ungraded red, \$1.0561.08; No. 3 do, \$1.03; No. 2 do, \$1.10461.104; No. 1 do, \$1.10461.11; ungraded amber, \$1.0761.11; No. 2 amber, \$1.054; ungraded white, \$1.10561.11; No. 3 do, \$1.054; ungraded white, \$1.10561.11; No. 3 do, \$1.05461.054; No. 2 do, \$1.07561.074; No. 1 do, \$1.1061.11; extra do, \$1.114. Hyensy; Western, \$66574c. Barley dull and unchanged. Mait dull and nominal. Corn firmer; receipts, 23.000 bu; ungraded, \$45648c; No. 3, \$4466449c; steamer, \$45645c; No. 2 white, \$60; new round yellow, \$65. Oats atmoster; receipts, 13.000 bu; No. 2, \$16314c; de white, \$334635c; mired Western, \$304631c; white do, \$334635c.

ors—Steady and unchanged.

noceness—Codes quiet but steady. Sugar in demand: fair to good raining. 65-26 %c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice Saendy and unchanged.
Pernoteum—Higher; United, \$1.08% Q.I.05; crude, 86.8%; refined, 85.c.
Tallow—Steady at 06.06%; RESUS—Quiet and unchanged.
TURFERFIRE—Steady at 28c.
Boss—Heavy; Western, 27c.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; mess, \$7.25@.
1.35. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 4%c. Lard quiet; prime steam, \$5.05@5,22%.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
CRIME—Quiet and unchanged.
WHINKY—\$1.11%.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 7.—Corrox—Lower grades of midding, 9c; low midding, 84c; good ordinary, 8c; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts, 886; shipments,

8c; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts, 880; shipments, 1,700; stock, 43,800.

FLOUR—Held firmly, but buyers standing off; only a very small business.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, 93% cash; 92% c January; 93% 083% c February; 93% c March; No. 3 red fall, 88% 083%; No. 2 spring, 76c bid. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 29% 030c cash; 30% 030% c February; 31% 031% c March; 23% 032% c April; 33% 0May. Oats active, firm, and higher; No. 2, 20% 020% c cash; 21% c March. Ree dull and lower at 42042% c. Barley dull and unchanged.

mchanged.

WHENT-Steady at \$1.04.

WHENT-Steady at \$1.04.

PROVISIONS - Pork dull; \$7.65 asked. Lard steady with a good demand at \$5.35@5.40, according to location; sales at Quincy at \$5.35. Brift meats famer; more doing; car-lots of loose at \$2.45@.

2.55; shoulders. \$3.45@3.40; clear ribs. \$3.60.

2.55; shoulders. \$3.45@3.40; clear ribs. \$3.60.

2.75; clear boxed long and short, \$3.65; short clear, \$3.80; loose clear ribs. \$3.75 March. Bacon dull; boxad clear ribs. \$4.20. Green meats quiet; hams, 16 bs average, to arrive salted on cars. \$45.0; 12 hs average, here, \$@5%c. Sweet-pickled hams, 15 hs average, 5%c.

RECEITS-Flour, 3.000 bris; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 11.000 bu; oats, 4.000 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, at none; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—FLOUR-Strong; supera.

\$2,2562.75; extra, \$3.0063.25. Rye flour at

\$2,7563.25.

2. 75@3. 25.

Grain-Wheat-Market dull at \$1.02; red, \$1.06; amin., \$1.07; white, \$1.07%@1.08; No. \$2.06; amin., \$1.07; white, \$1.07%@1.08; No. \$2.06; amin., \$1.07; white, \$1.07%@1.08; No. \$2.06; amin., \$2.07; @1.08; No. \$2.06; amin., \$2.06;

RECEIVES—Flour, 1,700 bris; wheat, 40,000 bu; com, 24,000 bu; cots, 5,500 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. Woot.—Quiet but firm: Pennsylvania and West. Printing XX and above, 34@35c; medium, 35@36; coarse, 30c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western file, 30@32c; medium, 34@30c; coarse 30c; combing washed, 35@40c; unwashed, 25@27c; Canada combing, 38@38c; fine unwashed, 21@23c; coarse do, 22@23c; medium, 28@27c; tub-washed, 33@40c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6. COTTON Steady at 9c. PLOUE Quiet and unchanged.
Grans Wheat in fair demand; red, 88e; amber and white firm at 93c. Corn higher; white, 36c; mixed, 35c. Oats firmer; white, 26c; mixed, 24c. Rye buoyant at 52c.

Har—Quit at \$8.75@10.00.

Paovisions—Fork firmer at \$8,25@8,50. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, 61/26%c; do kegs, 71/2. Bulk meets strong at 24/2; clear rb, 34/2 3/2; clear, 4/24/2. Bacon scarce and nominal. Hams—Sugar-cured, 71/20/80.

Whatey—Steady at \$1,03,

BALTIMORE.

demand.

Graus—Wheat—Western—Active demand; highat; No.2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.07%; No.2 Western
winter red, spot and January, \$1.06% \$21.06%;
Pehnary, \$1.07% \$21.07%; Corn—Western firmer
and ashade higher; Western mixed, spot and January,
\$3%\$243%; February, 44@44%; steamer,
40c. Onto—Good demand and a shade firmer;

Pennsylvania. 286.32c; Western white, 300.32c; do mixed, 290.01/sc. Rys quiet and nominal.

RAY—Dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet; a shade firms; not quotably tigher.

nigher.
BUTTER—Steady: good inquiry for choice: Westsern packed and rollis unchanged.
PETROLUE—Firm: nesse offering: crude, Sq. reined, SM 684c.
COFFEE—Firm and quiet; Bio Cargoes, 1146 1646.
WHENT Firm at \$1.094.01.10.
FREGUEVA- To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 467 Sonr. 25 96; ernin, 654 maked.
RECEIPT Flour, 2,211 bris; wheat, 38,700 bu; corn, 58,500 bu; rge, 200 bu.
SHIPMENTS CORN, 68,500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS,
New ORLEANS,
New ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Corrow—Market quiet.
Péous—Demand fair and prices higher; superfine, \$4.00@4.25; XX, \$4.75; XXX, \$5.00@5.50;
high grades, \$5.50@6.00.
GRAIN—Corn—Good demand at full prices; 50c.
Oats—Demand fair and prices higher, at 32@34c.
Corn. Maal—Heid at \$2.25.
HAT—Demand fair and prices higher; prime,
\$15.00; choice, \$17.00.
Provinces—Park Demand model tradition and

CINCINNATI.

Cricinnati, U., Jah. 7.—Cotton Demand active at 9c.

**Plour—Steady and firm.

Grain—Wheat strong; in Improved demand; red and white, 92c@\$1.00. Corn in fair demand and market firm at 32@33c. Oats in good demand at full prices at 25@27c. Rye quiet at 52c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall at \$1.05@1.08 bid.

Provisions—Pork firm at \$8.00. Lard in good demand; steam, \$5.45@5.50. Bulk meats higher at \$2.60, 3.70@3.75, and \$3.80@3.85; these prices asked; buyers and sellers apart. Bacon at \$2.60, 3.70@3.75, and \$3.80@3.85; these prices asked; buyers and sellers apart. Bacon stronger at \$3.00, \$4.25@4.37%, and \$4.50.
Whisky—Good demand at \$1.03.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
Linesky Oll—Quiet at 60@61c.
Hous—In fair demand and easier, but not quotably lower; common, \$2.25@2.60; light, \$2.63@2.80; packing, \$2.80@2.95; butchers', \$2.95@3.00; receipts, 7,129; shipments, I,500.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER, Jan. 7.—FLOUR—Qhiet but steady.
GRAIN—Wheat frm; opened ½¢ higher; closed
steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 93½¢; No. 1 Milwaukee, 87¢; No. 2 Milwaukee, 83½¢; January,
83½¢; February, 84½¢; March, 85½¢; No. 3 Milwaukee, 70½¢; No. 4, 60½¢; rejected, 48½¢.
Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 nominal at 29½¢.
Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 nominal at 19½¢.
Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 42¢. Barley quiet;
No. 2 soring, fresh. 88½¢. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 26,000

INDIANAPOLIS INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Hogs—Strong; choice, \$2.70@2.75; fair, \$2.65@2.67%; stockers, \$1.75 22. 70; 7air, \$2. 60@2. 67%; stockers, \$1.75 @2.25; receipts, 12,000; shipments, 1,600. Grarn—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 93@94c. Corn quiet; mixed, 29c. Oats—Market dull and steady; white, 23c; mixed, 22c. Provvisions—Quiet; green shoulders at 2½c. Lard, \$5. 45. Hams dull at \$5.50@6.00. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Price Surren reports: Wheat, receipts, 7,920 bu; shipments, 16,400; firm: No. 2, 81%c; January, 81%c; No. 3 cash, 78%@79c; January, 79c; No. 4 cash, 74c. Corn—Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 3,200; steady; No. 2 cash, 21%c; January, 21%c.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON. Jan. 6. —FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfines, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$2.75@4.25.
GRAIN—Corn quiet, but firm; new 45@49c. Oats
firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@39c. Rys nominally unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 200 bris; corn, 7,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Nominal.

Burralo, Jan. 7.—Grain—Wheat in fair milling temand; sales of 7,500 bu Sheboygan club at 90c. Corn cull; sale of 1 car new at 38c on track. Octs neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet. RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 7. -FLOUR-Firm. GRAIN-Wheat firmer; extra, 962,98c; No. 1 white, 94%c; January, 94%c; February, 98c; April, 99%c bid; milling, No. 1, 91%c bid. Receipts, 20, 169 bu; shipments, 20,000 bu. TOLEDO.

Tolepo, Jan. 7.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, spot and January, 954c; Pebruary, 964c; No. 3 red, 90c. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 32c. Oats dull and nominal. OSWEGO.

Oswago, Jan. 7.—Gnaix—Wheat quiet and un-changed. Corn quiet and unchanged. PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7. - HIGHWINES-Steady; sales

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. O., Jan. 7.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 test. \$1.00.

PITTREURS, Pa., Jan. 7.—Petroleum-Quiet and steady; crude, \$1.23% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 8%@8%c, Philadelphia delivery. delivery.
Oil Cirr, Pa., Jan. 7.—Persoleus—Market

opened firm, with \$1.04% bld; advanced to \$1.05; declined to \$1.03%, closing at \$1.04% bld; shipments, 50,000 bris; averaging 16,000 bris; transactions, 309,000. COTTON. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Corros—Quiet; receipts, 900 bales; shipments, 1,385; stock, 83,-480; sales, 2,750; exports, 1,500; spinners, 1,-100; speulators, 150; middling, 9c.

TURPENTINE. WILKINGTON, Jan. 7. - SPIRITS OF TURPENT

NEW RENDERING OF AN OLD SONG.

"What is home aithout a mother?" says the old and popular ballad. Trulv, what is home without her, if she be a bright, supny-faced woman, healthful, hopeful, happy, always looking on the bright side of life, the beloved comtanion of her children, sending her husband out into the world every morning with a cheerful world of encouragement, and meeting him at night with a welcoming kiss! A home is indeed made desolate by the loss of such a wife and mother. Many a mother is not this "bright and shining" home-light, less because of her disposition than because weakness and disease have deranged body and brain, making her tritable, peevish, and fault-finding, even to those whom she best loves. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a never-falling remedy for female diseases. Hundreds of happy homes owe their brightness and attractiveness to this remedy, which transformed their wives and mothers from despondent, feeble invalids into healthful, hopeful women. NEW RENDERING OF AN OLD SONG.

Co-operative Stores in Paris:

The exorbitant charges of Paris tradesmen have led to the introduction in their city of cooperative stores, patterned to some extent after those of London. The principal one is on the new Avenue de l'Opera, and pays a rental of \$20,000 a year. It is conducted by Englishmen, and the public are invited to become shareholders by the purchase of 100 franc tickets, which entitle the nolder to a share in the profits and a discount of 3 per cent on all his purchases. Twenty-five franc tickets entitle the holder to the discount on purchases, but to no share in the profits. The general public can purchase at the regular rates, which are said to be lower than those of any other house in the city. The capital-stock employed is 2,500,000 francs. The success which has attended the enterprise has led to the establishment of a french cooperative society, which includes in membership stores of all sorts, hotels, schools, lawyers, doctors, etc. A member of the Society having dealings with any of the various concerns included in the list pays nis bill as presented without saying saything about his membership. He then takes the bill to the central office and obtains a reduction, which the office collects from the dealer. It is a roundabout method, the only advantage of which apparently is that it is to the interest of all the members to assist each other in obtaining business. There are also in Paris one or two great establishments like the Bon Marche which down immense business by selling good articles at the lowest possible price. In the sale of provisions, Posm acts on this principle, and his

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE ZOO. Cincinnati Commercial.

Have you ever been out to the Zoo—
The besutiful Zoo, Zoo, Zoo,
Where the Hons growl and the tigers how!
At the squawk of the cockatoo;

Where the badger badgers the monk And climbs up the elephant's trunk;
Where the camel humps and the haboon jump And the big make awallows the akunk? There the rabbit, shivering-lee, Sits scared as scared can be. While the anaconda skins up a limb And casts an eye on be.

There the moose, so light and free, Is skipping the tra-la-lee, And the hippopotames rolle in the mud And sports with the bumble-bee. There the owls sit up in a row and solernaly blink at the crow;
The sea lion snorts, and the sloth cavorts Beside the bounding doe.

And the coon makes love to the gnn, While the Barbary hog chews glue, And the buffalo with on a hickory-limb And wings at the kangaroo.

O the beautiful Zoo, Zoo, Zoo! Where the wild eats purr and mew, And the boa-constrictor playfully bites The ear of the cockatoo.

FOWL-CARVING. Detroit Free Frees.

It makes no difference whether you buy turkey, goose, duck, or chicken—the result will be the same. In other words, these remarks will the same. In other words, these remarks will be so shaped as to apply to all manner of fowl-shaving wings. It is better to buy the fowl and pay for it, but this advice is not intended to prejudice any one from obtaining their chickens in the usual manner. Having secured the fowl and baked or roasted it, it becomes the duty of the head of the family to prepare it for eating. Some people use forty-penny pails to spike the chicken down to a plank, and then do the carving with a buck-saw, but there are other and more convenient ways. Place the fowl on the more convenient ways. Place the fowl on the kitchen table. Attach a chain to either leg, and make fast to the leg of the table, or to eye-bolts

make fast to the leg of the table, or to eye-bolts driven into the wall. A third chain should pass from the neck of the towl to the opposite end of the table. The victim is then in that condition commonly known as "where he can't wriggle." If ropes are used instead of chains, they should not be less than an inch in diameter and the best hemp.

It is now a question of how you want the fowl carved. If company is expected to dinner, it should be carved in a way to leave the fowl to the family and the bones to the company. If it is for the family alone, the wish-bone should be given to the baby, while the head of the family should take the neck, and be thankful that he has been spared to live another year. A fowl carves up like elock-work if one only knows where to begin. As every man has his weak point so hath a fowl, and there is no use spending over hair an hour looking for it when the balance of dinner is waiting. Some men spit on their hands before picking up the carving tools. They might as well spit on the fowl. If carved with a knife, but little preparation is needed. The carver should remove coat and vest, and secure a firm grasp for his feet, and muscle and faith should do the rest. There are carvers who seem to imagine that if they can get under a fowl's wing the question is as good as settled,—for the fowl. Such carvers have not studied anatomy, either human or animal. You might as well expect to stop a woman's tongue by breaking one of her fingers. Nearly all the fowls have about sixty different bones in their make-up, and you have doubtless seen many which appeared to be all bone. These sixty bones are the brick-work, as it were, for the remainder of the fowl-to be erected on, and nature makes no mistakes. If you strike the right bo ne in carving, the whole brick-work gives way in a heap, and the carving is the work of only ne minutes. If you don't you may saw away, and jumb up and down, and blast the man who sold it to you as long as the table can stand up under it. The man who takes an ax to dissect

buckshot, and army overcoats, a hatchet will answer all purposes. A man who will pull up his sleeves and deliberately stab a baked goose to the heart deserves the contempt of every human being who doesn't go fishing on Sunday, and be will

every human being who doesn't go fishing on Sunday, and he will receive it, too. The fowl should be appproached kindly, and without any outward evidences of trepidation, but a resort to undue violence is to be discouraged and frowned upon by all lovers of fair play. The vulnerable point of a rhinoceros is under the fore leg, but it does not necessarily follow that a chicken should be attacked there. On the contrary, the experienced carver will avoid that locality altogether and begin just below the breastone. Anguish sometimes fills the breast of a human being, but it is stuffing which fills the breasts of fowls, and, if rightly prepared, it will not obstruct the free use of the knife any more than so much sawdust would. Having thrust the knife in below the breastbone, seize the left leg in your left hand, give a pull and a sort of agitated yank at the same moment, and the starboard bulwarks of the fowl ought to fall over right in a body, leaving the carvers to simply divide up the sections into convenient pieces. This ought to happen. If it does not, the saw and hatchet can be used, or the fowl can be blown up with amail but effective cartridges of giant powder. The family which prefers oysters to fowl for Christmas dinner is not only levelheaded, but will need no carver, and have no reasons why darkness should settle down over a table upside down, and a family right going on in every room in the house.

CANUCK KNIGHTS AND BARONETS.

CANUCK KNIGHTS AND BARONETS.

Ottawa Correspondence New York World.

It has been rumored that on the return of the Viceregal party to society the Mayors of the principal cities of the Dominion will receive the honor of knighthood; and the Mayoralty'elections in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and elsewhere are attracting ambitious candidates who otherwise would not care to run for that office. otherwise would not care to run for that office. The leading newspapers of both political parties are opposed to this, and the more daring of the Reform journals do not hesitate to say that titles are out of place here. There are at present ten Canadian Knights and two Baronets. Sir John Macdonald was created a K. C. B. in 1867 for his services on behalf of confederation. Sir Alexander Galt was made. Knight Commander of the Order of St. Sir John Macdonald was created a K. C. B. in 1867 for his services on behalf of confederation. Sir Alexander Galt was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for similar services in 1869, though he had expressed himself in favor of the independence of Canada. Sir John William Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, was knighted in 1877, with Sir A. A. Dorton, Chief Justice of Quebec. Sir Francis Hincks was knighted many years ago, when, after a stormy political career in Canada, he was appointed to a Colonial Governarship in the West Indies, which he abandoned on his return here in 1869. Sir Edward Kenny, of Halifax, and Sir Narcisse Belleau, of Quebec, were knighted for his services as Minister of Marine and Fisheries during the Halifax Commission. Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, was knighted in 1872. Sir John Rose, Bart., of the London banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., was knighted for his confederation and other services to Canada just before leaving this country, and has since been made a Baronet. Sir James L. Robinson, Bart., is the son of a former Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was created a Barooet for his services to the Crown. The present Sir James is now a clerk at a small salary in the law courts over which his father used to preside. Hugh Miller, in one of his works, tells of a Scotch Baronstoy which was held by a hod-carrier, to whom the masons were wont to cry: "Sir So-and-So, some more mortaril" in Osgoode Hall the-lawyers call on Sir James Lukin Robinson, Bart., to register this or make another copy of that, with the utmost disregard for his dignity. Besides these there are a number of C. B.'s and C. M. G.'s. De. Tupper, M. Langevin, Mr. Tuly, Mr. Macdourall, and others are Commanders of the Bath, while many prominent Government officials have been admitted into the Commander of the Bath, while many prominent Government officials have been admitted into the Commander of the Bading public men have ceased to covet Imperi

COASTING

Omeleasti Enquirer.

The boys were coasting down Sycamore Street Hill last evening, when John Sanscript and his wife came along. They had been an on Balti-

"Just see them boys, now," and John, as he braced up at the intersection of Mulberry street. It really reminds me of the days when I was a lad. Do you know, Jane, that I used to coast down hill on a sled that way?"

"Did you, John?"

"Why, yes; but that!'s fifty year ago!"
Sanseript scratched his head contemplatively and then muttered, softo voce: "Durn my granddaddy's button's if I don't try it."

"Try what, dear!" anxiously saked Mrs. S.

"I'm going to coast just once, to revive recollections of fifty year ago."

"Now, John, if I were you..."

"But you are not me; so don't interfere. Here, sonay "(to a lad who had just puffed up the hill with his sied). "Here, sonay, I'll give you a quarter to let me slide down on your sled once."

The bargain was eagerly nalled and clinched.

Then the boy came in with a bill of \$5 for his sled, to say nothing of the loss of a suit of clothes, a surgeon's bill for plastering sundry skinned surfaces, and the bill of a hackman who conveyed the fainting wife home. In the cooler moments of afterthought Sanscript reckoned it up and discovered that it had cost him \$109.75 to recall recollections of fifty years ago, and required but one minute and five seconds of old Father Time in which to do the recollecting.

FISH-BALLS FOR THE WORLD. thought that the toothsome viand that com-posed his frugal meal would in a few years be-Yankee production, has been, within the past nine months, exported to nearly every quarter of the habitable globe. For several years past a firm in this city have sought to discover a method by which minced fish, or fish-balls, could be canned so as to retain its original freshness and that peculiar flavor that is supposed to be one of the secrets of the cook's art. After months of trials they at length succeeded in producing an article composed of butter, fish, and potatoes, that had the flavor of the old-fashioned New England fish-balls, and that would bear transhipment around the world and retain its virtues in any climate. The fish are killed by being stuck in the neck, and are hung up until every drop of blood is removed, and the napets are carefully scraped and cleaned. When saited and dried it is equal to the best Phillips, beach fish. The best Nova Scotia po-

and the napes are carefully scraped and cleaned. When saited and dried it is equal to the best. Whillip's beach fish. The best Nova Scotia potatoes are used, and, instead of pork fat, the best Vermont and New York State butter is contracted for at the dairy. The fish-balls are packed solid in tin cans and hermetically sealed, after which they are put up in cases of ten dozen each, when they are ready for the market. The first sale was made in New York last May, and to such an extent has the business grown in nine months that the firm employ a force of 250 men and women in preparing and packing the cans. Since the last of September 20,000 bushels of potatoes have been used, and the codfish comprises several hundred quintals. The goods are shipped by the car-load to Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburg, and other Western points. A case of the goods was on exhibition at the Paris Eposition, for which a medal was awarded, and orders have been filled for France, England, Scotland, and South America. A few weeks are an order was received one from China. The business has outgrown the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and it will soon require additional room and a larger force to fill them. This article of food has only been offered to the public for a few months, and in every case orders have been duplicated, and a steadily-increasing demand is reported by the grocers who have retailed it. It is as popular in England, France, and South America as it is on Cape Cod, and seems likely to become quite as famous abroad as American cheese.

QUIPS.

Spell bound—Pshaw! That's too easy. When a mule weens does it shed muleteers The Graphic deliberately calls the bad jokes on the Stewart robbery bone-mots. The bicycle is unknown around the North Pole. Up there they ride on icycles. If John Brown's body is a moldering in the

grave it's got a big percentage over Alexander Stewart's mortal remains. "What do you want to shoot quall on the ground for!" howis a sporting journal. On the ground that we can't hit 'em anywhere else.—

Exchange.

Indications point to the coldest winter on record. Thoughtful men are keeping a correct list of the saloons in which the fires are kept burning day and night. Suffering and success go hand in hand, and yet somehow the man who sits down on a red hot steam coil in a public hall never seems to remember or care about this great truth.

A cat's eyes are said to be the largest at mid-night. We never made an examination, but we are positive its voice is seventeen times larger at that hour than at any other period during the twenty-four.

A fearful suggestion: Fred (to chum)—"I dreamt about you last night, Bob." Bob—"I hope it was pleasant." Fred—"O, yes! very pleasant while it lasted. I dreamt that you paid the \$10 you owe me." London Punch: "Mamma (suddenry)—'Oh! oh! oh!' Jack—'What's the matter, mummy!' Mamma—'I've jammed by little finger in the door of this wretched store cupboard!' Jack—'Jammed your little finger! Oh, let me suck it, mummy!'"

mummy!"

"What can you say of the second law of thought!" Student: "It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either shut or open; it cannot be both shut and open." Tutor: "Give another illustration."

"Well, take the case of another door." Well, take the case of snother door."

Mr. Halliker of South Hill sent his boy to the grocery with a quarter to buy 30 cents' worth of cheese, and the boy came home without the nickel of change, and a smell of gumdrops on his breath. The skate-strap was produced and explanations demanded. "Father," exclaimed the noble boy, "don't whip me. If you don't want your funds forcibly abstracted, don't intrust the combination to a boy,"

Wouldn't Fire an Extra Shot on Principle, Though the World Should Take Fire.

20. Louis Globe Democrat.

President Hayes knew what he was about when he sent his old friend, Mr. Comly, of the Columbus Journal, on a mission to the Sandwich Islands. Somebody had to go to Hawaii with backbone enough to resist the proud and mission to demands of the effect monarchies of

JOSHUA BATES' CABEER.

Bates, a man of good standing and respecta-bility in his town, who was engaged in quarrying stone at Weymouth, and sending it, for build-ing purposes, over New England. He took the contract for supplying the stone for building the Charlestown State Prison, and his sou Joshus, a lad of 14, was intrusted with the de-livery at Mr. William Gray's wharf in Charles-town. Mr. Gray, the richest and most active merchant of that time, had a counting-house at his wharf, and frequently seeing young Bates, was so much struck with his manly bearing and in-dustrions habits that he used to enter into talk with hird, so that he came to be on very pleasant terms with the youth. Finally, after the bustterms with the youth. Finally, after the bus

ness especity of Mr. Bates that he gave him all ter of introduction to his brother Pierre, of firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of London.

The career of Pierre Labouchere contains passage of romantic interest worth reading, showing the appreciative recognition of high sense of honor on the part of Alexand Baring, afterward Lord Ashburton. Pierre I bouchere was sent by the firm of Hope & from Amsterdam to Baring & Brothers on i portant business, which necessitated so long time for its transaction that Lord Ashburtothen a bachelor (he afterward married adaugh of William Bingham, of Pulladelphia) lavit wonng Labouchere to stay at his house, ti they might be less interrupted than at his could ing-room. The amiable manners and fine being of the accomplished Frenchman won admiration of Lord Ashburton's ter. With delicate sense of honor, M. Labochere confided to Lord Ashburton the difficulties of his position, arising from his being quest at his house,—asying that he was no loser able to accept his hospitality, for fear of thappy consequences resulting from the uncalled for favor of his sister, adding that his obset

MEDICAL

PHARMACEUTICAL.

H.T.HELMBOLD

WYOMOKE A BLOOD, BRAIN, AND NERVE FOOD

NERVOUS DISEASES Broken Down Constitutions, Dyspepala, Exhausted V.

taitty, &c., restoring vigorous health and manhood

Price-Si. Si. So, and SS. Pamphlet on "Nervous Discases and Successful Methods of Cura," sent free. Ad

dress Sold by all Druggists. VAN SCHAACE, STEVEN

SON & CO., General Agenta, Chicago.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician
Is making some of the most wonderful cures on rec
ord. Competent lary assistants in attendance. PILLS

NERVOUS DEBILITY

terms with the youth. Finally, after the business of transporting the stone was completed, the lad appealed to Mr. Gray for employment. He recommended him to his son, William R. Gray, who was glad to receive him, and he remained in young Mr. Gray's office till he was 31 years old. At that time Capt. Bickford, a veteran seaman, desired to unite with Mr. Bates in establishing a wholesale grocery business, which was done, and was kept up for half a dozen years with varying success, till the War of 1813 depressed all trade, and rendered their business so unprofitable that they terminated the undertaking.

so unprofitable that they terminated the undertaking.

When Mr. Bates was thus thrown out of employment, the elder Mr. Gray, wishing to secure the services of a clear-headed man to transact some complicated business abroad, arising from heavy fallures in Gothenberg, Sweden, sought Mr. Bates for the service of settling the business with Mr. Hall, of Gothenberg. He was so successful in this affair that Mr. Gray intrusted him with a similar charge in Ameterdam with the celebrated firm of Hope & Co., of which M. Henry Labouchers was a member. After bringing this business to a satisfactory termination, Mr. Bates expressed a wish to M. Labouchere of obtaining permanent business in Europe. M.

capable than Mr. Sates. Consequently he and young Baring were taken into the old firm, and Mr. Bates continued there for forty years, when he died, leaving a fortune of several milions of pounds.

One daughter, Mme. Van Der Weyer, survived him, his own son having met with an accidental death from a gin, while shooting, in his youth. M. Van Der Weyer was the Belgian Minister at London for thirty years, having been appointed by Leopold, the uncle of Queen Victoria, for services which helped him to secure the Kingdom of Belgium. Through this connection Queen Victoria was an intimate friend to Mme. Van Der Weyer, standing godmother for her children, and treating her with marked favor through her life. This estimable lady died in July, 1878, at the age of 60, leaving a family of four children, who hold high places in Londop.

H. T. HELMBOLD' COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

A specific remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and kidneys.

For Debility. Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath. Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dinness of Visios, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently fighterptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the sid of an invisorating medicine to airvagathen, and tone up the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in every case.

the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in every case.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Is unequaled by any remedy known. It is preserved by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizzineas, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Paintiation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Ridneys, and a thousand other paintal symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsis.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Ivigorates the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver. Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleaning the blood of all impurities, and impacting asy life and vigor to die trial will be quite smiletent to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial properties.

PRICE—31 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR \$5.

PROPRIETOR TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, 830 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New York, Agents.

A Specific in HEART DISEASE and all

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Bix Borse are usually sufficient. For further information, Sensi-for Circular. Erics, 31 per Box: Six Boxes, 85, by mail, securely scaled, with full directions for use Prepared only by

FOR THE WEAK

SECURED TO ALL.

ELECTRICITY, **NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER** OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

The current issue of the ELEC-TRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalid and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

PULVERMACHER'S

BANDS.

The Best Known Curative Agent! These highly perfected Curative appliances supply to the body mild and continuous currents of Electricity, and in so effective a manner that the most stubborn and complicated diseases yield to their electric influence after every other plan of treatment has failed. They are applicable to either sex, the Trains leave from Exposition Building. for young and old; and, although applied externally by the patient himself, exert a beneficent and recuperative influence throughout the entire economy. The electric action begins at once, as soon as the Belt or Band is applied, and the effects are perceptible almost from the start. Cases regarded incurable and of years standing, yield to their mild but wonderful influence. In no case can the application be attended with the

least harmful effects. The action penetrates every bodily organ, and thus promotes Digestion, Excretion, Nutrition, and Circulation, restoring health and vigor to the debilitated constitution. Their many valuable qualities and adaptation for medical purposes obtained for them at once full recognition from scientists and the elite of the medical profession at home and abroad. They combine in the utmost degree efficiency, comfort in application, and economy, and are self-applicable by the patient himself, for the speedy and effectual cure of Nervous, Chronic, and Functional Diseases; among others the

Spermatorrhoe, Nervousness, Indigestion, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sciatica,

Lumbago, Female Complaints, Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases, General Debility, Catarrh, Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints, Nervous Debility, General III-Health, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERL

A large ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, containing valuable information and full particulars, may be had free. Call on or Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO...

Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE: 218 State Street, Chicago. A Competent and Regularly Qualified

MAJARGAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Depot foot of Lake-et, and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 131 Randolph-et, sees Clark.

NICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

PITTEBUEG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL.WAY Denot, corner Canal and Madison-sia. Tickes Office to Clark-si., Paimer Bouse, and Grand Pacific Hote

| Leave. | Arrive.

Cincinneti Indianapolis Louis-ville, Golumbus & East Day Express. 8-80 g m 2 7:10 s m

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman -ta. Tinks
Office, Se Clark-st., Sherman Hotses.
Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

FINANCIAL. \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500 Alex. Froshingham & Co, have been for many year stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large resums from investments ranging from \$3.00 \$300, and have the envisible reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their Francisci Report, free.—New York Tribaine.

GRAY'S REMEDIES GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE M. The Great

KNOW Scheson of Live, or Sans THYSELF France of The Control of Sans THYSELF France of The Control of Sans THYSELF France of The Contain fit yourgest mail. It contains fit yourgest price of the book. Cesis Actains a warde the time to price of the book. Cesis Actains a warde the time to price of the book. Cesis Actains a warde the anather the National Medical Association. The Boston Bord eagy: The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Paysiology over put the most extraordinary work on Paysiology. the most extraordinary work on Physiology over sublished." The Landon Lancet sam: "No serem shouldbe without this valuable book. The author is a nobia
benefactor. An illustrated nample tent to all on receive of 8 cents for postaga.
The author can be emunical.
Address DH. W. H. PARKEL,
Mo. 4 Buisingth street, Boston, THYSELF
Mass.

NO CURE DR. KEAN 173 South Clarkest, Chicago.

Funeral Ceremonies at Darmstadt and orial Services at Windsor. Windsor.

ences of the Princess... Her Life Was Peace.

ht from the Grand Ducal y the church was open to the pubon vesterday the church was open to the pub, and during that time some thousands of
rrons passed reverently by the coffin. By 2
clock, the hour fixed for the reading of the
rial service, the edifice was filled with the
bility, members of the Diplomatic
rrop, the Ministry, military officers,
ivy Connecillors, members of the two Chamrs, the Mayors of Darmstadt and other towns,
e Municipal Councillors, the President of the
stional Synod, and a deputation of the elergy,
legiss of the pulsace, representatives of Minisrial Departments, and deputations from
regonal regiments. The right side of the altar
so occupied by members of the Women's
along for Nursing Sick and Wounded in War,
unded by the Grand Duchess and bearing her
me; on the lett were ranged ladles who had

St. George's Chapel, which is nung in the Cunfew Tower at the other extremity of the Castle, near Thaines street, tolled a funeral knell, the musted notes of which were continued during the ceremony and added to the general gloom which pervated the entire parace and town. The service (which was an entirely private ceremony) was conducted by the Hon, and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, who read some appropriate prayers. The choral portions were sung by Messra, F. Marriott, Barnby, J. Tolley, W. T. Briggs, Hunt, Packer, Ramabottom, Dyson, and Stilliard, of St. George's Chapel, led by Sir J. G. Elvey. The authem was, "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God." At half-past 8 the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck and suites drove from the Castle to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and returned to Paddington by the 3-40 p. m. train. The Duke of Connaught remained at the Palace, where the Princess of Wales is also expected to stay until this afternoon.

From all parts of the country we have received reports of resolutions of condolence carried by Town Councils and other bodies. Minute guns were fired vestenday at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport, and the flars of her Majesty's and other ships were flown halfmast high. In nearly, every city and town in the Kingdom there were signs of mourning, such as the ringing of muffied beals and the lowering of binds, and its was noticed at Neweastleon-Type that the ships of other nationalities joined in paying marks of respect to the memory of the Princess.

Reminiscences of the Princess.

Reminiscences of the Princess.

Correspondence Was York Tribuna.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The Princess Alice, of Engiand, whose death has again plunged Queen Victoria into the gloom from which Lord Beaconsfield had induced her to emerge, was a link between French and German philosophy. The lamented Princess was the most pensive member of her family. The days and hours of her life which were not consecrated to family affecting the princess of the princess was the most pensive member of her family. lamented Princess was the most pensive member of her family. The days and hours of her life which were not consecrated to family affections and works of mercy and kindness were spent in meditation, reading, and converse, by word of mouth and by letter, with great thinkers, some of whom she had discovered herself. Her mind was essentially receptive. There were many points of resemblance between Pracess Alice and Lady Jane Grey. No flight of philosophy was too high for her to follow; and she was wholly free from intellectual pride and the barshness that comes so often of women breaking their heads against metaphysical systems. When the Princess wanted to digest an aostruse work, she sat down to the piano or organ and let her fingers wander over the key-board. She had the sensibilities of a musician, a skilled hand and a cultivated car. Her thoughts while she played took order, shape, and wing. She wrote to Dr. Strauss, at whose feet ane sat, that at such times her soul mounted to Heaven's gaze, like the bird she most loved to watch and contemplate. Strauss, as the world knows, devoted himself to the elucidation of the truths and legends on which the Christian Church is based. He, according to some, reduced the personality of Jesus Christ to a myth. According to others, he revealed Him as a subline emanation of the heart and soul of Pazan antiquity. Greek eivilization, Jewish patriotism, and Asiatic inspiration culminated in Him. As a Jewish incarnation, He was the bridge which connected together the hard intellectualism and the practical common sense of the West and the queue draminess of the East, and enabled them to act and react on each other. He was the moral ideal which was set up by overridden Greece and Judes, in opposition to the gross sensuality, the lust of conquest, and the Casarism of Rome. Princess Alice took the latter view of Strauss' theological teachings. She accepted as her rule of life Plato's "It is better to suffer than to do an injury," and the Sermon on the Mount.

A French officer, who was

suffer than to do an injury," and the Sermon on the Mount.

A French officer, who was a prisoner-of-war in Germany in 1870, and who resided on the same floor with me in Paris for many years, related to me some interesting conversations he had with her Royal Highness. He was recommended to her by fis mother-in-law, a Dresden lady of rank, the descendant of French Huguenots who had immigrated to Saxony. The Princess sent her Chambertain to Inform him that she would be happy to receive him on a certain day and hour at the Altes Schloss of Darmstadt. This deand-Ducal residence is an ancient castle, built

rounded with mosts and ditches, which, since the late Grand Duke abandoned this residence to his nephew Ludwig, have been drained into ponds, with an outlet to a river flowing through the Odenwald. No more gloomy-looking scaloss is there in all Germany. But the gardens are exquisitely laid out. Children were playing in them, and the interior of the edifice was adapted with charming tasts to the needs of modern life. My friend was ushered with some state to the Eighteenth-Century wing, in which the reception-rooms are situated. The Princess Alice was in a drawing-room at the extreme end of the suites of apartments, through which he was conducted by a Gentleman-Usher in Court-dress. A Chamberlain who was awaiting

Prince Ludwig, her husband, and in the many the head of a military division, and in the many the head of a military division, and in the many the princes, who knew he belonged to a military and the friendship which exited between Grand-Duchess of Hease Darmstadt Antoinette. There was a collect in the Grand-R

of the Princess Sophie of France, third cand of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, and contained some expressions of the file which were to overtake the Royal family. In this way the conversation was led by Princess Alice to grave topics, on which she descented "with penetrating sweetness, and in a voice which fell like music on the ear." The Royal lady told the French officer that she took no pride in laureis culled in war, unless in defense, of homes and hiberties; and she did not believe that any political or other edifice emented in blood could endure, for that the meek were to inherit the earth. In conclusion, she asked my friend if she could be of service to his family in Touraine or to himself in Germany. The private library of the Schloss was at his service. Foresters of the Grand Duke would receive orders to conduct him through the hills and dales of the Odenwald, in which he would find sites of entrancing beauty. During his stay in Grand-Ducal Hesse, the French officer was invited to literary conferences which were held at the Alice Schloss. Each time the Princess Alice kindly sent for him at the end of the lecture, and in the presence of her children

Princess Alice kindly sent for him at the end of the lecture, and in the presence of her children entered into conversation with him. She was the lecture, and in the greather of our changes entered into conversation with him. She was proud to think her great-grandmother, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, befriended Voltaire and discerned the excellence of his heart under a cynical exterior, and the passion for justice which animated him. It was at the request of the Princess Alice that Strauss delivered his lectures on "Voltaire, His Life, Writings, and Time," in the Thestre of Darmstadt.

The deceased English Princess, to whom as

The deceased English Princess, to whom an old English name was given at the baptismal font, was the Lady Bonutiful of her little State. She founded orphanages and a training-school for domestic servants, which she frequently inspected herself. The lark, which she made her emblem, lived she was frome to reflect the control of the contr spected berself. The lark, which she made her emblem, lived, she was prope to reflect, on the ground and obscurely. It taught that in the discharge of homely duties we find the strength, the knowledge, and the inspiration to fill the air with joyous and soul-stirring music.

Princess Alice visited Paris in the summer of 1877. She lodged at the Hotel du Rhin. When here she called on M. Littre. He was not in the sum of the way to the way to the way the way taken by a literary friend. here she called on M. Littre. He was not in town, but she was taken by a literary friend of hers, who secompanied her through her sitting room, study, and library. Her Royal Highness was the first lady of Royal house (Isabelia of Spain and the Orleans and Nespolitan Bourbons excepted) to call on la Marechale MacMahon. She used to walk about Paris leaning on the arm of her children's headgoverness.—a tall, gaint, bolt-upright lady, wearing blue spectacles. With the Grand-Ducal children her Royal Hughness spent a summer at Trouville. Orders were given to precentors and

The reason was, that the Grand Ducless, whos husband had just succeeded his uncle, had observed in her sons and daughters a spirit of an monity toward this country, which grieved her She wanted to root it out of their breasts b rendering all their childish associations with France delightful. Truly, her short life was angalic and her end was passe. The telegraphic France delignatur. Truly, are angelic, and her end was peace. The telegraphi dispatch—announcing her death to Reuter' Agency—said: "She died calmly (doncement) a half-past 7 o'clock in the morning."

In the Rouse of Lords, on Dec. 17, in moving cess Alice, the Earl of Be

ly piteous in the immediate cause of her death.

The physicians who permitted her to watch over

enter similaring raminy cannot and rander not enter through the crisis of this terrible complaint in safety. She remembered and observed the injunctions of her ubysicians. But it became her iot to break to her son, quite a youth, the death of his youngest sister, to whom he was devotedly ly attached. The boy was so overcome with misery that the agitated, mother clapsed him in her arms, and thus she received the kiss of death. My Lords, I hardly know an incident more pathetic. It is one-by which poets might be inspired, and in which the professors of fine arts, from the highest to the lowest branches, whether in painting, satipatine, or gens, might find a fitting subject of commemoration."

Earl Granville added to the above some remarks referring to the Prince of Wales, as follows:

"My Lords, I trust that neither the writer nor your Lordships will think it indiscreet it instead of trusting to my own language to improve the satisfact of from a letter written on the day of the sad trugedy by a brother passonately devoted to his sister, and who left mander to the same through the

ceased gave themselves over easily to buisteron joviality. It was a churlish thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till confivial example upset his decorum.

NUPTIAL.

city as to rank as an event of public importance. More than this, the near relation of the bride to Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and the fact that goasip has lesignated her as Mrs. Stewart's heir, con to render the wedding-ceremony at Trinity Church vesterday morning a fashionable oc-casion. It was known, too, that the floral decorations would be something unexampled, and the ceremony one of the most imposing that ever occurred in this city—a parallel at Trinity to the two or three princely weddings that have taken place at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The doors of the church were opened at 10:45 o'clock, and almost in the twinkling of an eve tracted by the magnificent choral service that had been arranged. At 11 o'clock Mr. Henry Carter entered to the organ left, to which a few favored spectators, among them Mrs. Dix. the wife of the Rector, had been admitted. The "Leonore" symphony, and continued with a special composition by Mr. Carter,—the "March Placida." The famous march from Wagner's "Tannhauser," the "Scherzando" from Beethoven's eighth symphony, Jamen's "Bridal Song." "Lachner's March," and the familiar march from Meyerbeer's "Prophete," occupied the half hour that intervend between the ocening of the services and the entrance from the left of the choir of the Pay ore" symphony, and continued with a "Prophete," occupied the half hour that intervened between the opening of the services and the entrance from the left of the choir of the Rev. Dr. Dix, the venerable Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, and the Rev. Mr. Hitchings. Then, at a signal from the serton, the organ broke into the solemn notation of the prophetional hymn, No. 112 of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." The massive door at the left swung open, and the white-robed choristers, preceded by the sexton, entered two by two, singing:

The voice that breathed o'er Eden

The voice that breathed o'er Eden
That earliest wedging day,
The primal marriage blessing.
It hath not passed away. It hath not passed away.

Dr. Dix, accompanied by Bishop Littlejohn and the assistant clergy of the parish, followed, the Bishob, Deacon, and assistant priest taking their places in the chancel, the former in the middle of the altar, the second on the epistic, and the last on the gospel side. Dr. Dix stood aside while the choristers were taking their seats, and then advanced to the entrance of the chancel and took a position at the top of the three steps to await the advance of the bridal party. The processional finished, the organ strain merged auddenly into the music of Mencelssohn's "Sommernachtstranm" march, and all eyes were turned toward the main entrance. Ladies leveled their glasses, gentlemen turned in their pews, the wast mass of people were on their feet, trying to obtain a glimpae of the bride. Possibly the ladies took more interest in the toilet. It is the good or evil fortune of bridegrooms that they are of no consequence

These who obtained a satisfactory glimpse saw a tall and rather slight lady, with an intellectual face and graceful carriage. A bridal reit that simply threw an illusion over the face, but did not conceal it, fell nearly to the floor, as Miss Smith walked composedly down the sisle, leaning upon the arm of her father. The contume consisted of a white satin Princess robe, with sleeves in the Marie Antonestic style, elaborately trimmed with point gaze lace square neck. Her head was wreathed with tiars of white clematis and orange blossoms. The train was three yards of gleaming satin the well was real point lace, fastened to the hall the well was real point lace, fastened to the hall the well was real point lace, fastened to the hall the well was real point lace, fastened to the hall the well was real point lace. The train was three yards of gleaming sating the veil was real point lace, fastened to the hal with a gold pin set in seal pearls. Her earring were of pearls; her pecklace, a gift of the groom, consisted of seven strings of pearls around the throat, being an elaborate pendant to which was fixed a disabond cross. The far was of point lace, satin, and pearls set in brill ignus on silv r and gold. It was tastened to pearle that elaine. The bulleyess of the train was deep Valeaciennes lace. The bodice was double pointed, the postilion being of point lace. The small veil worn over the face during the cere pointed, the postilion being of point unall veil worn over the face during mony was of snowy tuite. A point serchief, and a diamond necklace, a double pendant, composed of two clusters of large diamonds, inclosing an emerala of the rarest lustre and size. To the lower part of the condents was fixed a diamond.

diamond cluster inclosing wery large emerald. Two bridesmaids in white sain followed on the arms of their escorts. At the altar the groom and bride knelt for an instant uoon the velvet cushion at the feet of Dr. Dir, then rose and stood before blim, Jadge-J. Smith, the bride's father, sibe bridesmaids, Miss. Elis. B. and Miss. Besis Smith, his remaining dampkters, and their escorts falling back and forming a circle around the pair.

Everybody bad had a glimpse of the bride by this time; open-glasses shipped back into their moroeco-cases, and the teremony was commenced by Dr. Dix with the usual prefatory ritual and exhortation of the Protestant Episcopal service. At the words, "Who given this woman to be married to this man?" Judge Smith stepped forward, took the hand of his dampher, and placed it in that of the groom, who turned to receive it. At this juncture the low murmar of the organ, in the overture to "Euryantha," swelled once more into a dispason that made the air tremulous. The choir took up the note, and the interior of the building with the anthem, "God be Merciful?"—while the bridal pair, hand in hand, followed by the two bridesmaids, arm in arm, advanced through the long ascenue of becomiss to the communion railing. The venerable Bishop Littlejohn rose to receive them and recited the remainder of the service, concluding which were given at the chancel railing, were uttered in low, subdued, and indissinct tones by the bride, whose extraordinary self-possession, by the bride while all and the last. word of the benediction melted into silence than it pealed forth the notes of a sounding anthem, while the groom and bride walked slowly down the central aisle, the bridesmaids and their escorts following. A triumphant military air was the barty were driven home, the bells in Trainty seeple sounded all the

of the most elaborate pattern and narrow sating ribbon; entire dress trimmed with pure Valenciennes lace, and has deep hasques, and is belted at sides with narrow sating ribbon. One rich black allk walking-dress, trimmed with black sating ribbon en cascade. One moonlight-blue sating and brocade dinner-dress, with elbow sleeves and square neck; the back and front are trimmed with white point de Venice lace around the neck. From throat to waist on each side of the bosom is a jabot of point de Verice lace, the bosom being otherwise quite blain. The same lace, with light-blue sating ribbon to match, is put in torsade from the waist to the feet in front. The sides of this dress are puffed with light-blue satin, and the back is a Princesse of breede, trimmed with plattings of blue sating half-way up. The train is two sud a half yards long, and the dress buttons are all silver. One dark turquoise-blue brocade and silk dress, with duchesse train, two and a half yards long, high neck and three-quarter sleeves. This dress is trooped on one side with bows of silk, iniaid with pear buckles, and with buttons on waist of pearl inlaid on turquoise of blue shade to match general tone of dress. The sleeves and neck are trimmed in duchesse lace. The rest is pointed back and front, and is made in Louis XIV. style. One plum velvet and salk dinner-dress, with round-square neck, three-quarter sleeves and square train two and a half yards long. The vest is pointed, back and front. The front of the skirt opens over a plaited front of satin, the sides of the front being faced with velvet and satin, and trimmed in real laces beld with solid gold buckles. The waist is buttoned in front with solid gold buttons. One brown real India cashmere, silk, and velvet walking-dress, with outside garment and vest of coffee-color damask, with pearl and silver buttons infall in shades to match. One brown real linds cashmere and silk walking-dress, with outside garment and vest of coffee-color damask, with pearl and silver buttons in fall in shades to plaited waist and kilted skirt and sash, buttons of dark-blue pearl. One royal-blue-velvet reception-dress, trimmed in cream satin and duchesse lace, with surplice-neck and elbow-sleeves, and square train two and a half yards long. This has a revers of silk across the front, trimmed in straps and real pearl buttons. Twelve other dresses of cashmere, silk, velvet, and satin. With each dress there are one dozen point-lace handkerchiefs, one dozen hose in pure silk to match the dress, and one dozen of each of the articles that go to make up a suit of ladies' lingerie. The trousseau also includes a

DUELS OF THE PAST YEAR Men Who Met on the Field of Honor, and

Jan. 12.—At the junction of the A. & G. and S. & C. R. R., three miles from Savannah, be-tween Walter A. Harley, lawyer, and Robert Vishburn, ten paces, Colt's revolvers, Harley killed; cause, politics.

Feb. 3.—A. J. Nicolopulo and George Villere

Feb. 3.—A. J. Nicolopulo and George Villere fought with swords at Montgomery Station, on N. O. & M. R. R.; Nicolopulo wounded in hand. Feb. 26.—In Charles City County, Va., forty miles from Richmood, Thomas Wilcox and Richard Walker, dispute about lands adjoining, two shots fired and Walker fell; Wilcox slightly o snots area sign water tell, who a signify anded in the arm. Both parties were ar-sted. After the first shot Wilcox said, "Hold my pistol is out of order and won't work." All right; I'm not in a hurry and I'll wait," March 7.—At Panton, near University of Virginia, B. T. Johnson, Jr., and Mr. Cockrell fournt with bowie knives; Cockrell called

gins, B. P. Johnson, Jr., and Mr. Carell fought with bowie knives; Cockrell called Johnson a liar over a game of billiards; the voung men were aged about 22; neither party hurt.

March 28.—At Eastwille, Va., Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thomas fought with pistols, to settle a quarrel about \$20, two rounds at six feet apert. Pitts was killed, and Thomas fatally wounded. July 4.—Oh Luxembourg frontier, Jorres Cacedo Musister to Belgium from San Salvador, and Medira, Minister from Guatemala. Cacedo wounded in shoulder. Dr. William Aubery and Adolph Flummer. Colt's six-shooting pistols. Near Latonia Springs, Ky.; one shot. Dr. Auberv wounded in foot. Quarrel about a lady; fifteen paces.

July 14.—The Rev. Dr. Wade Hell, Baotist, and Andrew Scrogrins, son-in-iaw, fought duelten paces, in Rutherford County, N. C.; Scrogrins spanked Dr. Hell's daughter, and the Doctor reproved him. A quarrel and fight ensued. Doctor coming out best. Scrogrins challenged, the reverend declined. Scrogrins wowed revenge, if he poisoned his coffee. The reverend was also armed. They met on horseback. Major—"Ha, I've got you now." The reverend—"Keep cool." Major—"Ten minutes to say your prayers." The reverend—"Well, sir, Fm ready." drawing derriner. Major—"And so am I; may the Lord have merey on us both." and fired, with no effect. The reverend fired and killed Scrogrins.

Aug. 1.—R. S. Sullsbury and J. S. Iverson of Augusta, Ga, met on Carolina side of river, and exchanged shots; nobody hurt.

Sept. 14.—John Riley and unknown man, at Catholic Cemetery, San Francisco, ten paces and advance; Riley wounded: refuses to tell.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A duel with pistols between M. Gambetta and M. de Foutou, arising out of the passage in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th inst., when the latter was uneasted, was fought to-day at Pleases Picquet. They fought at thirty-five paces. Only one exchange of shots was had, and neither party was hurt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—A duel was fought last Monday night pear Bishoville, the principals being Mr. Cantey, of Cam

The Manine.

Stay, plumber, stay, and hear my woe—
hie is not broke who bends to thee—
come up and bring your tools along
And dwell awhile with mine and me.
Last night the Manitola wave
Swept down, and wintry blasts prose—
We did not turn the water off,
And now the water pipes has froze!

Stay, plumber, stay, and tell me why
The bill of tigms is so large—
There is—there must be some mistake,
Some errior or some extra charge.
He does not wait—he turns away—
Is this some awful dream or joke?
Ha ha! Ho ho! Is wain l pray!
He ho! Ha ha! I'm mad—I'm broke!

A French Literary Celebrity.

One of the literary celebrities of France has been getting into trouble again—Mms. Quivogne, who writes under the pseudonym of "Mare de Montiant." She is a pretty, well-dressed, clever waman, married and a mother, and in her domestic relations irreproachable. But regularly as she brings out a book she is cited before the courts for "outraging public decency," fined and imprisoned. Her last book, "Mms. Ducrossy"—the story of a bourgactic of, aristocratic sentiments who takes recourse in adultery to vent her contempt for her sinur

Æ

been frozen over for twenty days, and between October, 788, and February, 784, such a frost prevailed in Constantinople that the seas are spoken of as frozen for a hundred miles from shore. It is certain that two centuries before, in 589, Zabergan, King of the Huns, crossed the Danube on the ice, and routing the the troops of Justinian spread over Thrace to the very walls of Constantinople, this being the first incursion of the Bulgarians who are next week to choose a Prince and regain their autonomy. In 1622 the covered the Hellespont in 1294 the Catterat was frozen over; in 1328 the Baltic was passable to travelers for six weeks; again in 1402 it was frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, and twenty-four winters later its surface would bear a rider from Lubeck to the shore of Prussia. In 1430 horsemen rode from Denmark to Sweden, and in 1548 siedges drawn by oxen traveled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark. In 1685 Charles X., with his army, horse and foot, and his artillery trains and baggare, crossed the Little Belt from Holstein to Denmark to lay siege to Coocubagen. The German chronicles contain as many records of severe seasons. In 1438 the large fowls of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany; in 1468, and again in 1544, wine merchants in Flanders cut their whea—champagne was still a thing corked up and wired in the bottle of the future—with hatchets, and sold them in lumps. In 1865 the lazy Scheldt was frozen so hard that it austained the weight of loaded wagons; again, in 1594, is and the Rhine were frozen over; in the great cold of Vienna, where they attacked horses and even men.

The cold seasons of modern England have

to Engrish readers of this day as the stories of the Great Plague and Great Fire. Some Shakspearean commentators think that they have found in this unwonted sight of fire upon ice the source of the inspiration of the Bard of Avon's images, and would use this as evidence to settle the date of the composition of a play. The winter of 1833-'34 was terribly cold. "The forest frees and even the oaks solit by the frost: most of the hollies were killed; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick, and nearly all the birds perished."

"The frost," according to a citizen's diary, "began in the beginning of December. The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till Feb. 4, 1834. About forty coa hes daily piled on the Thames as on dry fand. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames." In the winter of 1709 there was a three months' frost with heavy snow, and in 1786 a fair was beld on the Thames, and oxen were roasted whole upon the ice. "Coaches piled from Westminster to the Temple, and from other stairs to and iro as in the streets, so that it seemed to me a bacchanalian triumph, or carnival on the water, while it was a sever indement on

on the water, while it was a severe judement on the land." Again, m the iamous "hard wheter" of 1760, there was another frost Fair on the Thames, which lasted for nine weeks, during which period coaches piled regularly on the frozen surface, and the usual amusements were enjoyed. It was in this winter that the famous lee palace, with all its furniture of Nature's crystal, was built on the loc at St. Petersburg. In 1786 there was a season of intense cold, lasting from Christmas Day to the 23d January, and ten years later Githert White, of Schoourne, recorded the only severe winter that he seems to have hencountered in his thirty years' residence. Jan. 7" the now was driving all the day," and on the 18th. "a prodicting man over bediened all the works of all the hollow lance." "The costs and sling the hollow lance." "The cost was so penetrating that it occasioned lee in warm chambers, and in the day the wind was so keen that persons of robust constitutions could scarcely endure to lace it."" Tamed by the season, skylarks settled in the streets of towns because they aw the ground was bare." "The thrushes and biackbirds were mostly deatowed, and the partridges were so thinned that few remained to bread the following year." Four of Gilbert White's own paristioners suffered from frost-bite, and, he adds, "the frost killed all the fire and most of the ity, and in many places stripped the hollies of all the leaves." Froin this minute description of a severe winter in a country parish in England, the rural reader of the World can infer that an exceptional winter there does not differ materially from an average winter in our own Northern States. In 1879 a cold ware she had been been allowed the parish of the

CURRENT OPINION.

Albany Evening Times.

It would be well to finish Washington's mon ment before we begin one to Maj. Andre.

A Suppressed Speech,

New York Tribuns (Rev.).

Voorhees has been suffering from a carbuncle on the nose. That repressed speech on the unholy crime of resumption must have vent some

It has dawned upon the minds of comm Mexicans that their volatile Republic must hav per that she can buy very cheap.

Resumption St. Louis Times-Journal (Dem.). Inflation now hath sought the tomb; The flat man bath read his doom,

"Wealth" that speaks through the shotgun, deducation that teaches the preparation of mion-skin ballots, "intelligence" that plans midnight assassinations, are such rulers of the

Cincinnais Times.

They have stopped gambling in Chicago.

That is, they have stopped the faro-rooms, and all the persons who incline to bet on cards are diligently at work in the back rooms of salest playing poker. There are people in Chicag who regard this as reform.

Rubbing It In.

Dayton Journal (step.):

We feel like rubbing it into the anti-res mists with pepper and sauce. If the Den sople would have been paying 10 per cent or ore premium for coin to-asy, and greenbacks ould have been worth that much less.

The Democrats are so thoroughly disgusted with the success of the Treasury Department in placing our loans that they are demandin Congressional investigation into it. They wi next call for an investigation into the conduc-of the War to put down Rebellion.

Indianapolis Journal (see.)

Neble exteriore from the Indiana Democratic
platform of last summer: "Resolved, That we
are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act." This is from the platform whose financial policy the Sentine says "no Republican paper has ever dared to at-

Nothing to Be Surpi

Nobody will be surprised at the story of pec-ulation and malfeasance in office which the tele-graph brings from Oregon. A State Adminis-tration that could set up a fraud like the cele-brated "Cronin Electoral College" is capable of stealing the public money, squandering the school fund, or committing any other offense against the public weat.

Dodging That Awful Governorship.

Washington Sunday Sepublic.

Washington Sunday Sepublic.

It is astonishing how unanimous prominent statesmen are in favor of their best friends for Governor of Onio. "No, thank you," remarks Gen. Garfield, "I am a Foster man; I am first, last, and all the time for Foster. Foster is the man." As for Thurman, he is ready to sacrifice all his wife's cousins, as Artemus Ward would say, before he will consent to be a candidate.

The Collapsed Idee.

Oincinnat Lommercial (Ind. Rep.).

The frailest skeleton that dangles in the political atmosphere is that of the "Onio Idee."

The people arose, and, with one mighty breath, blew out its life. It is resolved into its original elements,—gone back to be a polyp. It left no footprints on the sands of time. It was a tragile thing at best, and it died easily. There are some localities where its ghost still stalks, but these will change in time.

A Democratic Game.

Norwich Buileim (Ren.).

Certain Democratic papers, while professing to believe that Mr. Tilden can clear himself, insist that the cipher-dispatch business ought to be further investigated. It is barely possible that they really think the Gramercy Yark reformer can clear himself: if so, it shows the remarkable vitality of the Tilden movement. On the other hand, it may be that they want to take up Bayard, and are afraid that Tilden is not sufficiently dead yet.

Halstead's Qualifications.

Washington Post (Dem.).

Why is it that none of his editorial brethren have yet suggested Murat Halstead for the Berlin Mission? He endeared himself to the Teutonic race by walking over nine miles of dead Frenchmen at Gravelotic; and by his advocacy of full measure in beer glasses in eities, and his pronounced antipathy for ice-water in summer-time, has made himself very stout with the German element in this country.

that they really think the Gramerey Park reformer an clear himself; if so, it shows the results of the classer and he may be that they want to use its Byard, and are afraid that Titlen is not sufficiently deal you.

Haistend's Qualifications.

Washingson Post (Don.)

Haistend's Qualifications.

Washingson Post (Don.)

Why is it that none of his editorial brethes have yet suggested Murss. Haistend for the Teutonic race by walking over nine miles of deal Frenchmen at Graviotic; and by his advances of Illi musus content in the State of the the German element in this country.

Tiden.

Fitchery Commercal Gesents (Don.)

Those who have boasted so freely that Tiden will be out of the Presidential race will do well to revise their judgment. Just now the signs of the times point more strongly to him as the coming Presidential Candidate of the Democracy than to sav other. Turnam will be worshed and pressed into the timbernatorial candidate of the Democracy than to sav other. Turnam will be worshed and pressed into the timbernatorial candidates of the Democracy than to and the zero again.

Magelf Gras is a Pat Genwayard.

**New Orleans Finne.

**New Orleans F

twice is one day, to vote in the R deemed the President's title lereble, and did not seek to attack fives started as a conspiracy, coded impublic farce predicted by Al appears when the movement because

Charleston (S. C.) News and Co one result. It will show that ion and enfranchisement give the here is in growling at the influence tates that New England and the 8 rom time to time, given to the Uni-tate stands on the law. There is to be done the States will do it for South Carolina is as unwilling to be Maine as Maine is unwilling to be

ubtless there are some white D

CHRISTMAS IN ACADIR

How the Festival Is Colebrated on the of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
Correspondence New York World
RICHISUCTO, N. B., Dec. 18—In Act

and, on taking her infant hands into his on was miracifously cared. Just before midning there is a knock at the door. The comparrise, and making an act of faith, hid the natural ask who is there. Carrying a lignted tapit is one hand and his crucifix in the other, the si man stands at the door and sings:

D'on viens-tn;
D'on viens-tn?

Outside are assidens arrayed in their Norma best, with cups and kirtles, and their leafn, who is called the shepherdess, replies, singuity is called the shepherdess, replies, singuity is to the cups and kirtles, and their leafn, who is called the shepherdess, replies, singuity is viens de l'etable.

De m'y promerer;
J'al vu'un miracle Ce soir arrive.

The old man within replies;

On'as tu vue, bergere,

Qu'as ta vue, bergere, Qu'as-tu vu? and the colloquy roes on:

I asw a little child
In a manger old,
On the traw so clean,
Placed full tenderly.

Mary, his plessed mother, Gave him milk to drink; While Joseph, his holy father, Trembled with the cold.

Was there nothing more, shepherden, Was there nothing more? The cow and the patient ass Stood by that manger old, And with their loving breath Warmed the little child.

Three little angels Came down from heaven, Singing the anthem Of the Only Son.

the house with the level

VOLUME XXX

INSURAL OFM

URPLUS..... ASSETS

ALFX. MITCHELL, P. D. ARMOUR, Chicago Branch Office, STOCK

The Pheetors of the Northwa tryldend of seven per centum us til and including which date the Dated Jan. 6, 1879. WATCHES AND JEW

The Last ing of the Post-Office

Sale of one of our olde sale Jewelers. You Watches, Jewelry, a Ware positively for less the usual prices, and Goods at that. Every ranted. John G. Ashle

157 State-NEW PUBLICATI The International is as a

The International JANUARY, 18

PRUSTRATION. (A Poem.) FRUSTRATION. (A POEM.)

SUFFRAGE A BIRTHRIGHT.

BY the HON. GROSON W. JULE

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF FRANC

BY ALFRED TALANDER, DEPUTY OF the

THE AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

BY F. H. NOSSE, BARE U. S. CORDUL-GER

MORALITY IN FRANCE.

MAZZINI, RUSSIA AND THE KAS

IN CONFLICT WITH SCIFNCE.

A review of Mr. Tyndail, By BI ANKERY

THE LITEMARY MOVEMENT IN AM

RECENT ENGLISH BOOKS.

A review of Mr. Trucial. By an Annual THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN AM RECENT ENGLISH BOOKS.

By GROIGE BARKET?

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW will be succeed monthly. Each monthly nearby as many pages as the bi-monthly tained. The annual subscription rate 43.0% and the price for single nembers to 50 casts.

It is intrached to make the "INTER leading Beview of the United States, the best English or continental periodic Many new writers will furnish artic TRENATIONAL" in addition to the air well-known contributors.

The publishers and editors propose principal topics of immediate interest faview by those persons who are extra will not depend merely upon warmes of on the carticles, in order to command and approval. The proprietors hope to wave indispensable to every one who will be best thought in America and a more thought of the articles, in order to command and approval. The proprietors hope to wave indispensable to every one who will be best thought in America and a man of the companies of the articles, in order to command and approval. The proprietors hope to wave indispensable to every one who will be best thought in America and a man of the proprietors are publishers.

En supportant subjects.

En supportant subjects.

A. S. BARNES & O 34 and 36 Madison-st., Cl

National Line of Ster SAILING TWICE A WEEK New York to Queenstown, Liverpoo Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 curren Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, Great Britain and Feland. For ealthing and further information P. B. LARSON, No. 43

ANCHOR LINE MAIL ST BOLIVIA Jan. 13, 7 s m 1 DEVON 1A
CIRCASSIA. Jan. 18, 2 pm 1 ETHOPIA.
VICTORIA. Mew York to London dire
VICTORIA. Jan. 18, 2 pm 1 CAS FALIA.
Cabins #55 to 800. Excursion Tickets
BENDERSON BROTHERS, 92 W

WHITE STAR. Carrying the United States and Roya New York and Liverpool. For passage pany's office, 48 South Clark's 1. Parties D. AgeReg Re's, Gen'l W Drafts on Great Britain and Irela CUNARD MAIL

Sailing three times a week to an Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, nor Clark and Randolph-str., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General We The steamers of this Company will day from Bremen Pler, foot of This East of Plays foot of This East of Plays foot New York to London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable to the South of England, \$20. For free apply to CELLICO.

2 Bowling Green Plays of The South of England, South of England, \$20. For free apply to CELLICO.

Wheaton Female Seminary, No. During the past season the facilities for breastring the nealth of the pupils addition of a new library, a gymnasi laborator, a new library, a gymnasi culon rooms. The winter term begins J. Ellen M. HASKE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY

Chester, Pa.

Session opens Jan. a. Thorough ins
Engineering, the Classics, and Englis
Apply to
COAL. FOR SALE 200 TONS OHIO